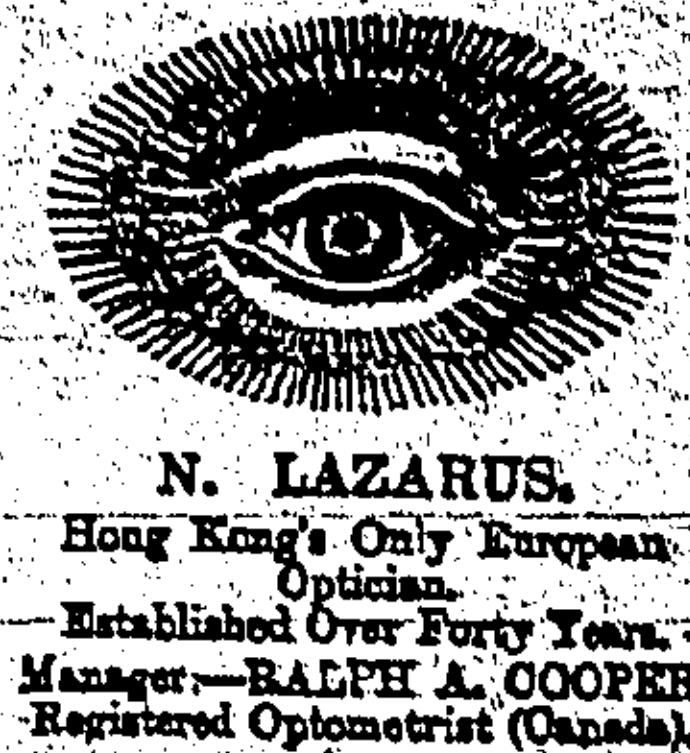


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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

		A.M.		O.	A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	...Dep.	8.57	8.00	8.58	9.18	10.08	12.02	1.15	2.57	3.00	4.57	5.43	7.23
Yuenai	...Dep.	8.58			9.34	10.18	12.09	1.31			4.44	5.40	7.30
Shatin	...Dep.	8.57			9.38	10.28	12.21	1.34			4.58	6.02	7.42
Taipei	...Dep.	8.57			9.49	10.42	12.34	1.47			4.59	6.18	7.45
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.16			8.53	10.46	12.34	1.51			5.18	6.40	7.47
Fanning	...Dep.	8.57			10.03	10.56	12.48				5.33	6.31	8.09
Shanghai	...Dep.	7.35		9.05	10.35	11.60	12.53	2.06	3.14		5.28	5.36	8.13
Shanghai	...Arr.	7.38	8.40	6.08	11.41	11.08	12.59	2.12	3.18		5.34	6.41	8.19
Canton	...Arr.		8.43		11.10					3.40			
					6.58					4.57			

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Fanning ... Dep.	8.57	8.00	8.58	9.18	10.08	12.02
Shatin ... Dep.	8.57	8.00	8.58	9.18	10.08	12.02
Shatin ... Arr.	8.57	8.00	8.58	9.18	10.08	12.02

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3.00 P.M. "TAISHAN"
5.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
MONDAY, 1st AUGUST (BANK HOLIDAY).
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
2.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
4.00 P.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
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THE TRAGEDY OF "JIMMY" WHITE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 1st.
On returning from their Australian tour the Duke and Duchess of York received a splendid welcome home, with crowds at Victoria Station, and in the streets along the route to Buckingham Palace more crowds, and genuine enthusiasm. Their Royal Highnesses drove by way of Whitehall and The Mall in an open car in spite of heavy rain, and everywhere they were greeted in a manner that must have made them feel glad to be again in London.

It was noticeable that a large proportion of the crowd was made up of women, a surprisingly large number of whom had young children with them. The climax came when the Duke and Duchess appeared on the balcony of the Palace, the Duchess holding the baby Princess Elizabeth in her arms. That was the real human touch, and the women in particular cheered and cheered as if they would never cease. Queen Mary also appeared on the balcony, and, regardless of getting wet herself, held an umbrella over the Duchess and the baby to protect mother and child from the rain. It was a homely and typically English incident, and vastly pleased the people who were wedged in a dense mass before the Palace.

Royalty and the Empire.
Opinion here is unanimous in agreeing that the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia was a great success in every way. Their reception wherever they went left no doubt as to the affection entertained by the Australians for the Old Country, and especially for the Royal Family. It is suggested that it would be an excellent thing if visits by the King's sons to different parts of the Empire were made more frequently, because such intercourse would form a living link between the Throne and the British race in distant parts of the world. It was no easy task which the Duke and Duchess of York undertook, but they fulfilled their duty in a way which has won the admiration of people at home and abroad. They have demonstrated once more the fact that the King and the Royal Family serve as the keystone of the arch of the British Empire.

Peers in Parliament.
The Government's plans for the reform of the House of Lords have caused the abandonment of the Peers Bill. This is the measure which seeks to provide that peeresses in their own right shall be entitled to take their seats and vote in the Upper House. The second reading of the Bill was to have been moved this week. But in view of the definite statement that the Government will pass a measure of House of Lords reform in the lifetime of the present Parliament the supporters of the Bill have decided to withdraw it. The reason is that in a reformed Upper Chamber the right of women to sit in it could not be denied.

A Famous Financier.
The newspapers are full of accounts of the suicide of Mr. James White, the financier, whose tragic end has provided the City with a first-class sensation. He was the man who bought the British Empire Exhibition grounds at Wembley on a deposit of £200,000, and he was to have completed the transaction by paying £270,000 on the day of his death. He was heavily involved in British Controlled Oilfields, and had extensive commitments in other issues—in fact, it is impossible at the moment to say how extensive were his obligations. His losses over shares amount to at least £750,000, and it is not surprising that there has been trouble in Stock Exchange circles and in quarters outside. The Beecham Trust which Mr. White controlled owes the Westminster Bank £450,000.

From Penny to Wealth.
Whenever a big man in the financial world comes down with a crash it always excites interest, but in the case of "Jimmy" White, as (Continued on next Column.)

MOBILISED FOR WAR.

SOVIET CALL TO SCIENCE.

POISON GAS PLANS.

Science and scientific workers in Russia are reported to have been mobilised for war. An extraordinary meeting of the Soviet Union of Scientific Workers was addressed by Kamenev, the Assistant War Commissar, who appealed for the co-operation and collaboration of the scientific workers with the War authorities. A similar meeting was also held by the "Economic Workers," at which it was decided "to co-ordinate the economic management of the country to the needs of war." According to Rubinstein, the Soviet leader, "The Soviet Union will utilise every month of breathing space before the war to strengthen and to extend Soviet industry." He has apparently worked out a detailed plan, basing his facts "on the position prevailing at the end of the Imperialist war."

The centre of the coming war and its initiative will emanate chiefly from the rear: the factories and laboratories. These play a much greater part than the concentration of millions of troops. The chief rôle will be played by the chemical industry, which will manufacture modern weapons for destruction and allying, explosive materials and poison gas, so as to say nothing of many auxiliary materials. Then comes oil, of which Soviet Russia has enormous quantities, for aeroplanes, motor-cars, tanks, and the Navy. This is followed by the metallurgical industries, all of which are just as much mobilised as they are peaceful industries.

THE TROTSKY PUZZLE.

WHAT WILL HIS COMRADES DO WITH HIM?

Authoritative messages from Moscow indicate that more interest is being shown there in the problem of what is to become of Trotsky and Zinoviev, than in the anti-British campaign. The two Bolsheviks have been "expelled" from the Communist Party on the ground that they formed an opposition. Trotsky, however, is popular among the rank and file of the Communists, particularly because he has lately opposed all the war talk which leading Communists have been indulging in since the British Government dismissed the Soviet plotters. One view prevailing in Moscow is that the Polit Bureau, in view of Trotsky's growing influence, will deport him to a remote quarter, possibly Siberia, but another view widely held is that the Communists' threats will result in palliative measures as before.

he was generally known, his extraordinary personality makes an appeal to popular imagination. He was born in a Roshdale slum, started life in a cotton mill, worked as a bricklayer, and then got a job in a circus which he subsequently bought for £100. With the money he made out of this he increased his interest in the amusement world, and among other ventures acquired Daly's Theatre in London. He kept a large racing stable, and had many notable successes on the turf. He entertained the aristocracy in his house in Mayfair and at his seat in Wiltshire. On one occasion he made £100,000 at a race meeting. Two years ago he was probably worth a couple of millions.

Vast financial deals appealed to Jimmy White for the fun of the thing, and as a gambler, and because they enabled him to own race-horses and run Daly's Theatre. He wrote an article for a Sunday newspaper as the last act of his life in which he sums up his experiences. "In my humble opinion," he says, "the old civilisation died on August 4th, 1914, and the new civilisation is not yet born. Life to-day is nothing but a human cauldron of greed, lust, and power. Gone are the nice feelings and contentment, and in their place is a roaring hectic existence. It does not look as if one misses much by sleeping for evermore." And so he went to sleep. His life and its tragic ending is only another proof that the accumulation of money does not bring happiness, but often, as in the case of Mr. James White, only remorse and regret.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

Today.
Accession of King Victor Emmanuel, 111, of Italy, 1900.
Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Craigengower C.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Police B.C.; Taikeo R.C. v. Kowloon B.C.; Division II: East Point R.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Club de Recreo v. Taikeo R.C.; Royal Hong Yacht Club v. Kowloon C.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon B.C.C.
Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: K.C.C. v. University; M.B.K. v. R.E. "C" Division: K.C.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; E.A.O.C. v. Nippon Club.
H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. Club de Recreo, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Lunch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic.
Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic v. 15th Infantry Brigade, Sookunpoo, 5.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: Grand Concert for Servicemen, Theatre Royal, 8.30 p.m.
Dinner, Damsant, at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
2nd Night Fete, Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
5th Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st Bn., The Camerons, Lee Gardens (if wet Lee Theatre), 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Boye Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan." Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, letters only (Oldenburg). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Holland Mail), 9.30 a.m.
Sunday.
7th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.
Inter-Departmental Bowls:—Prison v. Sanitary Dept., Police R.C. green, 3.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Tigers, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Tennis: University v. St. Peter's Y.M.C., Pokfulam, 4.30 p.m.
Open-air Concert by Band of Queen's Royal Regiment, Kowloon Dock, 5 p.m.
After-dinner dance, Lee Gardens. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: Men's Meetings: "Cheer O": 7.45 p.m.; "Better 'Ole": 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."
World Theatre: "A Woman of the World."
Star Theatre: "The Clash of the Wolves."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, papers only (Aum Sang).
Monday.
Bank Holiday.
Annual Gala Picnic of St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 11.30 a.m., and Kowloon, 11.45 a.m.
Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.
Baseball: U.S.S. Helena v. All Hong Kong, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner, Damsant, at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."
World Theatre: "A Woman of the World."
Star Theatre: "The Clash of the Wolves."
Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Polk and President Pierce). Outward: America, Canada, etc. and Europe via San Francisco (President Madison), noon.
Tuesday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Water Polo Association Meeting, Victoria Recreation Club, 6 p.m.
Dinner, Damsant, at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "The Merry Widow."
World Theatre: "People vs. Nancy Preston."
Star Theatre: "A Woman of the World."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Paul Leaf), 2.30 p.m.
Wednesday.
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THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

A STIMULUS TO THE EXPANSION OF ARMAMENTS.

A JAPANESE VIEW.

Mr. Ito Masanori, a noted journalist on the staff of the *Jiji*, has often written on what he considers to be the harmful nature of the Singapore base, and now he again returns to his attacks on the British scheme in a series of articles appearing in his journal. He is firmly of opinion that Japan must most strongly urge either the total abolition or a drastic reduction of the Singapore base programme at the present Geneva Conference. Explaining his reasons for taking this stand, Mr. Ito writes:—

"Japan the Objective."

"There is no manner of doubt that the big naval port of Singapore is being built with Japan as its objective. The Conservative Government has often denied that it is directed against Japan, but each denial has increased Japanese suspicions. Nay, the denials have only served to intensify the sense of danger.

This is because the most unbiased mind cannot resist the impression that the Singapore base constitutes an unprecedented serious menace to Japan. British naval experts have for some time been predicting that Japan would propose the abolition of the base at the present Disarmament Conference, a fact which evidently shows that they themselves are fully aware that the matter is sufficiently grave to justify serious discussion at the assembly. Britain persists in describing the Singapore base as purely defensive, but she has not explained against whose attacks it is being provided. At present, however, Japan is the only country that has a navy strong enough to conduct naval warfare in Chinese waters, in the Southern Pacific or the Indian Seas. If so, the conclusion is inevitable that the base scheme is not only unequal for but positively harmful, for there is no danger of the Japanese navy attacking British territory.

Japan Not Aggressive.

If Britain cannot bring herself to put faith in Japan, there is no help for it. To us, Japanese, however, it is absolutely absurd to talk of Japanese aggression against British territory. If Britain cannot rid herself of the fear of Japanese aggression, she need only approach Japan with an overture for the conclusion of a treaty against warlike operations against each other, and Japan would be right glad to meet such an overture. The Singapore base is justified only on the assumption that Britain regards Japan as her potential enemy, for there is absolutely no reason why a big naval port should be built at the huge cost of \$20,000,000 where there is no fear of attacks from an enemy. There can be no idea of defence unless there is an enemy to deal with. In Britain's eye, perhaps, Japan figures as an enemy, but as a matter of fact she is a policeman for that country.

A more cogent reason for Japan's advocacy of the abolition of the Singapore base is that it forms a base for attacks against her. In the event of the completion, it is sure to constitute a more serious menace to Japan than the fortified Pearl Harbour. In an article which I wrote some time ago, I declared that Singapore is nearer to Japan than Port Arthur. In making this assertion, I meant to convey to readers the idea that Japan feels a greater menace from Singapore than from Port Arthur. The remarkable increase in the navigating power of warships has greatly reduced distances in recent years and in proportion as these distances have been reduced the menace has increased.

"The Menace of the British Fleet."

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, it was impossible for the Russian fleet at Port Arthur to attack Nagasaki and return to its base, without refuelling on the way, but now British battlehips and submarines at Singapore can attack Nagasaki or Sasebo and return to their base without refuelling.

To add to the menace of the British fleet to Japan, Britain has Hong Kong where her warships can replenish their supplies. The Japanese people have a dreadful recollection of the sinking of the transport *Hitchi-maru* by a Russian warship in the Tushima Straits, but their attention must be called to a more dangerous possibility of attacks from a hostile fleet. Big submarines are capable of a cruise of some 14,000 miles at a stretch now, and consequently the Tushima Straits, whose safety is of vital importance to Japan, constitutes an excellent target of attack from hostile warships.

Britain pretends that the Singapore base is important to her for defensive purposes, but even that it proves such a serious menace to Japan, the Japanese people clearly have the right to ask Britain to abandon the scheme. Britain makes herself as ridiculous by regarding Japan as her enemy. To build a big base directed against her old ally is to look too much on the dark side of things, closing her eyes obstinately to the bright side of the Anglo-Japanese relationship.

Stimulates Japanese Armaments.
"It must also be contended that the Singapore base stimulates the expansion of armaments on Japan's part. It is obvious that when the base scheme is completed, the present strength of the Japanese navy will prove hardly sufficient to defend the country against possible attacks from that quarter. Japan's naval programme is drawn up with America as her potential enemy, and her present naval strength is barely sufficient to provide against America's possible attacks. If, therefore, another serious menace is created in the shape of the Singapore base, Japan's naval programme will be completely undermined. From the point of view of naval tactics, Japan would have to build a subsidiary fleet, independently of her present navy, specifically designed to protect her from possible attacks from Singapore, or as the only other alternative, she would be compelled to build a big base in Formosa by negotiating the treaty for the limitation of fortifications signed at Washington. In any case, the situation then created will be too serious for Japan to look on with indifference. Such schemes as described above would, of course, be attended with supreme difficulties, but it is easy to see that the Japanese naval authorities, unable to sit with folded arms in the face of grave dangers, would then insist upon a great expansion of naval strength. Setting apart the question of the practicability or otherwise of these schemes, it is quite obvious that the completion of the big Singapore base would stimulate the expansion of Japanese armaments."

Between Two Fires.

In another issue Mr. Ito says:—Most Japanese people may be regarding the Singapore base scheme with much less alarm than I at present, but they will certainly not be able to assume an unconcerned air when the whole scheme is complete seven years hence. On a very extensive area covering 600,000 tsubo, which constitutes the site of the naval port, the foundation work, such as the laying of a railway line, the making of big roads and the building of an aerodrome and fuel depositories, is being vigorously carried on. When the docks for dreadnoughts and repairing equipment for all kinds of warships are completed, it will become possible for a powerful British fleet to engage in prolonging wars in the Eastern seas. Japan would thus be reduced to the distressing position of providing against the two big navies of Britain and America. In a word, the completion of the Singapore base scheme creates for Japan a new formidable foe where there has hitherto been no foe, with the result that Japan's national defence programme will be undermined and the balance of power in the Pacific broken. I am inclined to regard the Singapore base as a treacherous device to use against Japan, against the peace and civilization, to say nothing of its anarchistic character. Japan has no desire to expand her naval armaments. Nay, she is desirous of reducing her armaments. But the construction of the Singapore base threatens not only to shatter Japan's hopes, but to trample on the public opinion of the world.

Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty and Britain's chief delegate at the Geneva Conference, in a Press interview, said that the Singapore base scheme was chiefly for purposes of trade and navigation, to say nothing of its anarchistic character. Japan has no desire to expand her naval armaments. Nay, she is desirous of reducing her armaments. But the construction of the Singapore base threatens not only to shatter Japan's hopes, but to trample on the public opinion of the world.

Journalistic Strategy.
"The distance between Singapore and Sydney is 3,600 miles and that between it and Auckland is 4,000 miles. That is to say, the distance separating Singapore and Sydney or Auckland is much greater than that between Singapore and Nagasaki, which is 2,518 miles. The base scheme cannot be for the defence of Australia and New Zealand. For such a purpose, a naval port could more advantageously be built at Sydney. Nor can it be for the defence of India, for then, Calcutta would better answer the purpose. It is equally difficult to take it to be designed for the protection of her interests in the Far East, for Hong Kong will do for that purpose."

BUSINESS IN CHINA.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION.

POLICY CHANGED AS SITUATION DEMANDS.

Some idea of reactions of the foreign business interests in China to the present situation there may be gleaned from the comments of a young American representative of foreign governments in China, the attitude of foreign missionaries, and the apathy of the American public in the face of recent political developments are the subject of criticism.

Defeat of Russians Would Help Business.

"Politically, everything is quiet in China just now," he writes, "and there is no indication of immediate trouble. The middle Yangtze is still out of order, and foreigners are unable to live at Chungking, Nanking and Wuhan or Kiukiang, due to the fighting between the North and South. At Hankow, a few foreigners are trying to hold business together, but with little success. It looks as though the present Hankow Government will soon fall. That should mean the defeat of the Russians and may or may not assist business, but we expect an improvement."

"There seems to be no hope of definite action on the part of the powers and their attitudes are becoming more and more obscure. It would be a material benefit if they would declare themselves, even though they are negative. We on this side would at least know what to expect. The position of the United States may be the best in the long run, but it offers no assistance at present to American business in China or to the Chinese. Foreign business is no longer conducted by treaty-right but by the best method available from day to day. The 'unfair treaties' so much talked about no longer exist, and foreign business is now subject to impositions and taxes by politicians and war lords without resource to courts of justice. We shape our policy day by day as Chinese affairs demand, and do our best to keep our losses to a minimum."

U.S. Chinese Trade Runs Into Millions.

"Individually, American citizens are not interested in our commerce with China and are ignorant of its value to the Nation. Yet our Chinese trade runs to millions yearly and is the basis of livelihood for thousands of people. California profits largely from this trade through exports of fruit and other products, as well as through the tonnage brought to her ports. Chinese shops are full of American-made products, such as canned goods, textiles, sewing machines, automobiles, machinery, food and many other things that are in growing demand here."

"The curtailment of American business in China will mean loss to the manufacturer at home, and a consequent increase of unemployment. The value to California industries alone is inestimable, yet the people seem unaware of this fact and no one is interested enough to tell them. The United States needs newspaper propaganda about the value of the Chinese trade to the people and country as a whole."

The American Business Man.

"There exists a need to build up an appreciation of what China has to offer as a potential market for American goods. Large as that market is, it is but a small fraction of what it could be and what it will be. The rate of progress depends upon American business men. England has long realized the true state of affairs and has taken the lead in Chinese trade for many years. She must do or perish, but we are satisfied with our domestic prosperity, and fail to think of the day when we may suffer from over-production and the high cost of living."

Missionaries.

"Generally speaking, American missionaries are a detriment to American business, because they do not feel that the two fields of endeavour go hand in hand. The general attitude is that business has no legitimate reason to be in China and should take the consequences of getting out. They do not seem to feel that their own presence is looked upon in the same light, nor do they realize that it is foreign business that provides the funds that support their schools, churches and hospitals."

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SUMMER CRUISES 1927

To Shanghai, Tsingtau, Wei-Hai-Wei, Taku
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return to Hong Kong.

	"HECTOR"	"AENEAS"
	11,198 tons.	10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	Aug. 28th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	31st	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	1st	2nd
Arrive Tsingtau	2nd	3rd
Leave Tsingtau	3rd	4th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	4th	5th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	5th	6th
Arrive Chefoo	6th	7th
Leave Chefoo	7th	8th
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	8th	9th
Leave Taku Bar	9th	10th
Arrive Chingwangtao	10th	11th
Leave Chingwangtao	11th	12th
Arrive Dairen	12th	13th
Leave Dairen	13th	14th
Arrive Taku Bar	14th	15th
Leave Taku Bar	15th	16th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	16th	17th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	17th	18th
Arrive Tsingtau	18th	19th
Leave Tsingtau	19th	20th
Arrive Shanghai	20th	21st
Leave Shanghai	21st	22nd
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EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 29th, 1927.

OR LONDON.—

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Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/11 1/2

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 1/11 1/2

Credit, at 6 months' sight 1/11 1/2

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 1/11 1/2

OR PARI.—

Bank Bills, on demand 1/23 1/2

Credit, at 6 months' sight 1/23 1/2

OR NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 49 1/2

Credit, at 60 days' sight 49 1/2

OR BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2

OR CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2

OR SHANGHAI.—

Bank Bills, at sight 1/11 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight 1/11 1/2

OR YOKOHAMA.—On demand 1/23 1/2

OR MANILA.—On demand 1/23 1/2

OR SINGAPORE.—On demand 1/23 1/2

OR HANKOW.—On demand 1/23 1/2

OR HONGKONG.—On demand 1/23 1/2

OR BANGKOK.—On demand 1/23 1/2

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OR HONG KONG.—

Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2

Credit, at 60 days' sight 1/11 1/2

OR HONG KONG.—

Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2

Credit, at 60 days' sight 1/11 1/2

OR HONG KONG.—

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Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2

Credit, at 60 days' sight 1/11 1/2

OR HONG KONG.—

Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2

Credit, at 60 days' sight 1/11 1/2

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 29th, 1927.

R.K. Bank 1/11 1/2

Do, London 1/11 1/2

Chartered Bank 1/11 1/2

Mercantile Bank 1/11 1/2

Do, O. 1/11 1/2

P. & O. Bank 1/11 1/2

East Asia Bank 1/11 1/2

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Hong Kong 1/11 1/2

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WHAT DIPLOMACY MEANS IN HANKOW.

FICTION AND FACT FOR JAPANESE VISITORS
TO THE PORT.

THE PRACTICES OF THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. EUGENE CHEN.

Last week a representative of the Shanghai Mercury spent a few minutes with Mr. K. Takaiwa, Kiukiang Road, who had just returned to Shanghai after a visit up the Yangtze.

It appears that in the company of two advisers to the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Co. he proceeded up the river on the 10th, reaching Shanghai again on Saturday. It was a business trip, but a great deal of public interest was learned as to the general situation as well as the political views of officials.

On the 11th Mr. Takaiwa and his friends reached Nanking, and there it was found that the Japanese Consul had his office on board the bulk of the N.K.K. All the suitable houses at Hsiakwan had been occupied by the Nationalists and the old Consulate building was impossible for occupation—it had suffered so severely as to be almost completely devastated. Hsiakwan would be about five miles away from the city. In any case, it was proved that it was too dangerous to take up residence in any other place but the bulk at present. Even the Customs Commissioner, a Japanese, has also to be restricted to what accommodation the bulk affords. General Li occupied the former residence of the Commissioner. There was no cargo for Nanking—none to be taken from it. There were no passengers for the place.

The boat made for Wuhu. Here two Japanese passengers were landed—a man and his wife. They were to make a gallant effort to start business in the port again. They could not go ashore during the evening. The risk was too great. They rested for the night on the N.K.K.'s bulk.

At Kiukiang there did not seem to be any trouble; nor between that point and Tientsin, but it was found that one Japanese steamer ahead had been shot at as well as a vessel which came down from Hankow.

Little need be said of the visit which was made to the iron mine. Hankow was very quiet, said Mr. Takaiwa. The barricades were in evidence in the Japanese Concession, with probably 500 naval men ashore as guards. In the French Concession the Annamites were on duty. All the other places were under the direct control of the Chinese police. It was said that the French Concession had just passed over to Chinese control, but this was not the case.

At Hankow. Asked as to the impression gathered at Hankow, the Pressman was told that there was no suggestion of trouble or risk, but that no extraordinary demands were made for the carrying of luggage. All seemed anxious to work—to get work to do. In fact, the charges made seemed to be cheaper than those in Shanghai.

They have had a very good experience—a very nice lesson. No influence of the Labour Union seems to be felt now. The next day we visited a British friend, and the corroborated the fact that Hankow was very quiet—normal. They cannot do any business on account of cash being controlled by the Government. The foreign banks are closed. They are not doing any business, except perhaps with small money. The note issue has paralysed everything, and, again, on account of the Nanking Government trying to cause economic panic they cannot import goods or an American note into Shanghai. A three months' bond has been issued, but this is not accepted. Then there is the question of the remittance of money from Hankow to Shanghai; the closing of the Dalbank here has been a serious blow to all trade. The Tientsin failure also affects commerce in that port. The great blow was that of the Dalbank for it was the only correspondent of the official, the Central Bank in Hankow.

Light and Power Threatened.

"Now as to coal: Japanese coal had been consumed at the water-works as well as at the electric power station in the ex-British city. Importation has been made impossible on account of the impossibility of remitting payments. Cash cannot be remitted. About 3,000 tons a month are needed, and the other day 1,500 tons were delivered but payment could not be made. The Dalbank here had been closed. Therefore, supply had to be stopped. Coal was being shipped from Shanghai."

"When inquiries were made as to what the future held, it was pointed out that there was a danger of light and power coming to an end."

The authorities in the ex-British Concession notified the authorities that if coal was not supplied they would have to stop work. That means darkness. Of course, there is the supply from the Pinghsiang mine. In consequence of the gravity of the situation, the Government at once appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of getting a supply of coal from this mine—which is about four and a half days from the port and labour, Government, and shareholders' representatives are to conduct inquiries. It was learned that there are on hand 25,000 tons of coal ready to be transported, but there are no means of getting it to Hankow. Again, it has to be remembered that there has been a great deal of trouble at the colliery with the men, and, practically, no work has been done there for four months.

The Japanese Concession. As to the Japanese Concession, there are about 400 residents there now. Many return to Shanghai from time to time. The place is fortified, and there are, generally, 21 foreign warships at anchor in the port. When I was there a suggestion was made that the barricades should be removed, as they were inconvenient, and there was no sign of trouble at all. The presence of the gunboats gives assurance of protection for all.

Mr. Sun Fo. "Next day we saw Mr. Sun Fo, the Minister of Communications. He was asked most pertinently if the appointment of a committee to inquire into the status of the Pinghsiang coal mine was but a first step towards the nationalisation of the property of the Chinese corporation. The assurance was given that it was not, and that it was done simply for the protection of the shareholders as well as to protect the workers. The fact was emphasised to Mr. Sun that Japan had loaned large sums of money to the corporation, and, therefore, had large interests at stake.

Eugene Chen. "We went along and had an interview with Mr. Eugene Chen. He has the most elegant office in Hankow. His hair is grey—due to doubt to the anxieties associated with the Nationalist Government. The same question was addressed to him as to the appointment of a committee to deal with the coal supply, and he insisted that it was no suggestion of the possible nationalisation of collieries, etc. He was reminded of what took place in Canton, when a demand was also made by the Government for \$300,000 from the Samsui railway owned by a private company, though the major portion of the shares are held by a Chinese. In that case it was semi-confiscation, he was told; no dividends were paid, the enterprise was exhausted. "Then Mr. Chen told us he knew nothing about the railway business—that had to do with the Communications Department. Mr. Eugene Chen discussed the question of Pinghsiang colliery, maintained that the inquiry would be instituted for the protection of the shareholders as well as the shareholders. That being so, it was hinted to him that the big creditors might have received some intimation, as a great deal had been said in the past as to the rights of the workers.

Propaganda and Fact. "The slogan had been 'Down with the capitalists.' If that was the cry now it meant, so far as the Han Yeh Ping Corporation was concerned, 'Down with the Japanese investors!' Mr. Eugene Chen was somewhat indignant, and asked us if we did not know the difference between propaganda and fact. All this cry as to the capitalists was mere propaganda—served out to feed the Chinese. He was told that was not always the interpretation in Japan. Conversation then veered round to the Japanese Concession, and the question of the removal of the barricades mooted. The fate of the ex-British Concession was drawn to his attention, after the mobs had been stirred. As soon as they had entered the Government authorities came in and said, 'We can control these people.' The same thing was tried in the Japanese Concession, the mob was started, and the Japanese Consul was advised that the Chinese authorities could control. The scheme failed."

Mr. Takaiwa had many impressions of the ports and the people. General Li was a passenger down to Shanghai. He has taken up residence in the French Concession. He has little faith in the future of the Nanking Government.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN
POLICY.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

STATEMENT BY SIR AUSTEN
CHAMBERLAIN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE]

ROOBY, July 28th.

A general debate on foreign affairs took place in the House of Commons to-day.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied on various matters. Dealing with questions of naval disarmament he pointed out that during the discussion there had not been any unfriendly words spoken, and no hostile talk by any British representatives. On the contrary, a most friendly attitude had been throughout preserved.

Let them take the statement, for instance, that he made yesterday. Was there anything unfriendly, novel or alien to the Americans in the views which he then expressed on behalf of the Government? The same thing was said by Mr. Baldwin at the Washington Conference, and met with acceptance, and the same thing was said this year by an American of authority, the Chairman of the American Committee of Naval Appropriations, when submitting on January 4th the naval estimates to the House of Representatives.

An Interesting Extract. Sir Austen Chamberlain read the following extract from this statement: "Our country could be cut off from the rest of the world. But there would be food for our people, fuel oil for our use, and materials of all kinds. The lines of the sea might be closed to us for weeks or years, should necessity arise. But the United States, within her own territories, could sustain her people without suffering, and produce materials to meet whatever emergency naval necessities might require."

That, said Sir Austen Chamberlain, was a statement of the British case, made by an American. All that he invited, and asked, was a fair consideration, without imputation of motive, without misrepresentation either of purpose or meaning, of the argument which this American statesman has addressed in those convincing words to his own people.

Replying to a demand made by Mr. Trevelyan (Labour) for some grant challenging offer, Sir Austen Chamberlain said: "A challenging offer may very likely bring a refusal, than an acceptance, and for my part I think the less there is of the dramatic about international offers, the more likely they are to assist the cause of peace. It is one of the dangers which we, who have had habitually to attend meetings of the League at Geneva, have encountered, that a Press eager for news and not misinclined for headlines, demands of us something dramatic. I had almost said 'melodramatic'—every time we meet. You can only proceed slowly and modestly, little by little, and it is idle to think that a great world problem of limitation of armaments will be solved, by some great challenging, dramatic offer on the part of any Power, big or little."

A Series of Conferences. I hold, and I know Lord Cecil holds the same view, that the most it is wise to hope, or reasonable to expect, from the first meeting of the conference for limitation of armaments, is some small step forward, and that we must look for a series of such conferences, gradually carrying forward at each meeting the task which the earlier conference has begun—not a sudden decision which changes the whole face of the world as a result of some dramatic act. I think we have made some progress. If we persist, we may make further progress, but I think it would be fatal to expect a great dramatic change to be produced by a single conference.

Though I disclaim for His Majesty's Government any desire to produce a challenging, dramatic document, I must add that the Government had thrashed out, before their delegates left for Geneva, a considered scheme of limitation that was directed to checking, above all things, the further growth, and reducing the size and limiting the numbers, of the great fighting units of the fleets of the world.

Do not let it be supposed that that is a programme hastily put together. Our authorities had been working on it for weeks and months before President Coolidge's invitation had been received. We think that in the instructions with which our delegates have gone back, there ought to be the basis of an agreement acceptable to both Powers with which we are negotiating, and if adopted by them and ourselves, acceptable to the other naval Powers as well, when their time comes to consider them.

(Continued on next Column.)

WHERE LIFE IS MOURNED.

WHAT REDS HAVE DONE FOR
RUSSIA.

EQUALITY OF MISERY.

The following picture of the ruin, squalor, and misery to which Communism has reduced Russia has been furnished by a traveller (whose name is in the possession of *The Daily Mail*) just returned from that country.

These are the prices that prevail for everyday commodities in Petrograd and Moscow:

Bread, 1s. 4d. a quarter; margarine, 1s. 7d. a lb.; oranges, 1s. 8d. each; apples, 9s. for ten; tea, 8s. a lb.; "cheap" ale, 1s. 7d. a pint. Shoes that in England would be dear at 15s. cost 25s., suits that could be purchased here for 22 cost £12, while a dress suit would cost £20.

The so-called equality of the people is tragic. Everyone is badly dressed, thin, and cowed. The workers, for the most part, cannot afford adequate clothes or food, earning as they do on an average £2 10s. a week.

City of Squalor. The streets are filthy, and the roads have not been repaired for ten years. The houses, all State owned, are falling into decay, and there is hardly a shop window with a whole pane of glass in it. The public gardens are like pieces of waste land, scarcely a railing remains, and almost every public monument that was of metal has disappeared, only the stone pedestals being left.

What before the revolution were fine mansions are to-day filthy, half-ruined tenements.

"Bed clothes and blankets are almost unknown in Russia. Blankets bought in Germany for a few shillings can be sold for six times value. It is almost impossible to get a bath, and to use the public baths is not safe. Disease is rampant and nothing is clean in Moscow, which is a city of ruins and squalor. In the evenings girls of 13 and 14 patrol the streets in large numbers."

Of the lighter side of life the Russians see scarcely anything. Public dance halls are not allowed, the picture and other theatres are State owned. The cinema entertainments consist of one film. The people in Russia to-day do not live their life; rather they mourn it.

We cherish an earnest hope that this conference may secure the object which President Coolidge had in view, when he summoned it, and that by its success it may encourage and assist the greater work which the League is endeavouring to perform."

The British Troops at Shanghai. In regard to British troops at Shanghai, Sir Austen Chamberlain said the Government had no desire to keep them there any longer than was necessary.

They had every interest, on the grounds of economy and on the grounds of the health of the troops, in making further reductions, and they would also be glad to make those reductions because the fact that there was greater security in China to the foreign communities than existed at the time the troops were sent.

The Government would be ready to negotiate new treaties whenever they could find a Government which could speak and discharge its obligations, in the name of China. In regard to Russia, Sir Austen Chamberlain declared, "We had no intention, and we have no intention, of pushing our difference any further."

The British Government would discuss any conditions that might be put forward by the Soviet Government for a resumption of diplomatic relations, but there must be such a change of mind on the part of the Soviet Government to enable us to believe that, if we admitted a Soviet Russia, it would conform to ordinary diplomatic and international usages.

Untruthful Allegations.

Sir Austen Chamberlain also dealt with certain articles which had appeared in the French journal *Humanite*, attributing to Lord Crewe, communications with the Ukraine rebels, and alleging that Lord Crewe had professed British assistance in overthrowing Bolshevism in the Ukraine.

Sir Austen Chamberlain declared there was not a word of truth in the allegations whether they concerned Lord Crewe or any member of the staff of the Paris Embassy, any member of the Government or circle of Government.

He characterised the statements of the *Humanite* as silly themselves, and dangerous.

While he professed no sympathy with the objects which the Soviet claimed as the purpose of its policy, and he detected its methods, he knew there was no surer way of strengthening that Government and rallying the Russian people behind it, than to take any action, or give countenance to any action, which seemed to the Russian people to threaten their national unity.

CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,
HONG KONG.

July 31st, 1927, 7th Sunday After Trinity.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.—
Preacher—Rev. H. Copley Mayle.
Evensong at 6 p.m.—
Preacher—Rev. P. Jenkins.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th:—
Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. [87]

UNION CHURCH
(KLENNEDY ROAD).

SUNDAY SERVICES, July 31st:—
Sunday School at 9.45 a.m.
Morning Service at 10.30 a.m.—
Hymns: 43, 162, 765, 292 and 340.
Preacher:—Rev. J. C. Knight.
Anxiety.

Evening Service at 8 p.m.—
Hymns: 580, 153, 457 and 439.
Preacher:—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
WEDNESDAY, August 3rd, at 8.15 p.m.—
Soldiers' and Sailors' Christian Association. [95]

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Subject:—"Love."

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p.m.

Reading Room at above address, open:—
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Monday and Thursday, 6 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend
the services and visit the Reading Room. [87]

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AT 9.15 P.M.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 8th,
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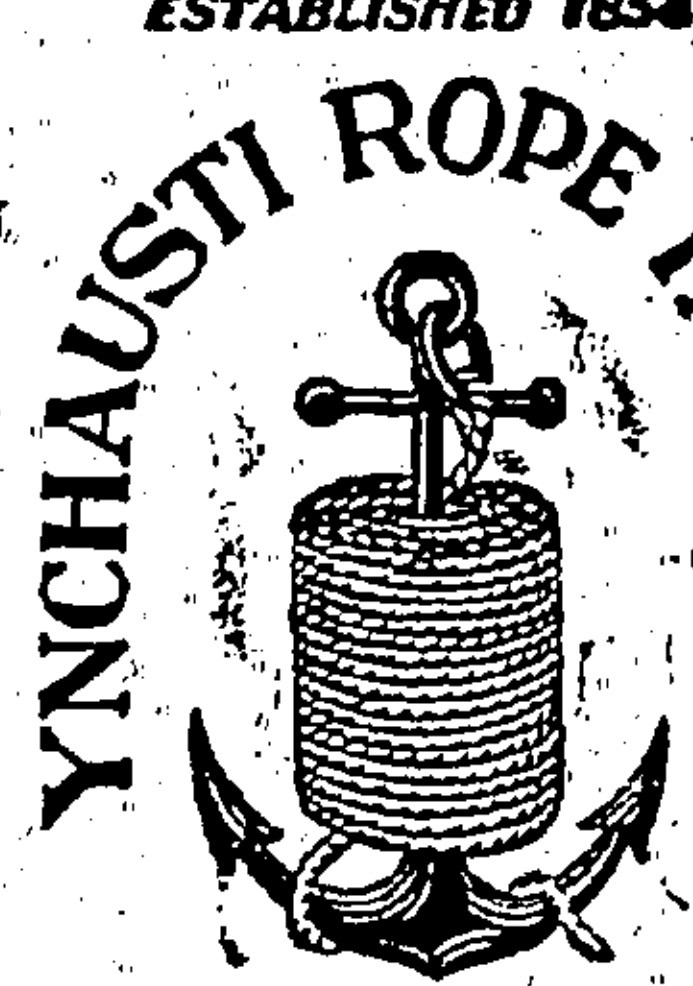
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SHANGHAI'S RATE.

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE.

SINCERE AND WING ON COMPANIES SUED.

Judge Peter Grain, at the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, on Monday, heard the cases of Shanghai Municipal Council, represented by Mr. G. H. Wright, against Sincere Co., Ltd., and Wing On Co., Ltd., represented by Mr. M. Reader Harris.

The writ issued by the plaintiff against the first defendant company calls for payment of Tls. 2,880, being the amount due from the defendant to the plaintiff for municipal rates for 141, Nanking Road, for the quarter of July 1st, 1927, to September 30th, 1927.

In the case against Wing On Co., Ltd., the claim is for Tls. 3,691, being the amount due from the defendant to the plaintiff for municipal rates for 23, Kien Woo Ka, an d140, Nanking Road, for the quarter of July 1st, 1927, to September 30th, 1927.

Both writs were signed by Mr. E. T. Maitland, the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Reader Harris pointed out to his Lordship that the affidavit had not been served on his clients and that the writ is not specially endorsed. He, therefore, asked for pleadings. His objection was specially raised on account of the writ not being specially endorsed.

Judge Peter Grain: What is the defence?

Mr. Reader Harris: I do not know whether it is necessary to state the defence now. I submit that pleadings should be ordered in the ordinary way first. Referring to article 100 of the Rules of Court, which is as follows, I would like to mention that the case comes under sub-division "E," which calls for a statute.

Mr. Wright, referring to the question of service, said that in this case service was done in the usual way. The writ states that money is due for the quarter, and it is for Mr. Reader Harris to say that he has a bona fide defence.

Mr. Reader Harris: I am only called upon to satisfy your Lordship that there is a bona fide defence. At present I do not know what defence I have to answer.

Seven days was granted by Judge Peter Grain to have the pleadings, and the case was adjourned.

THE LOCAL ACITATION.

CALL MADE ON THE MAYOR.

With reference to the attitude of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association towards the "illegal levy of the increased municipal rate," the subject has been repeatedly voiced in this paper, says the *China Times*.

The Secretariat Department of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association was working yesterday (Sunday) as usual, commencing from 9 a.m. Many letters were sent dealing with different matters. Messrs. Chu Cha Ling and Yu Sz Chuen, of the Seward and Fokien Roads' Street Union, respectively, called and gave assistance.

A telegram to the Nationalist Government at Nanking reads as follows:—

"With reference to the illegal increase of the municipal rate by the Shanghai Municipal Council, which is a breach of the protocol of the 'Chi Ai' year, and which is causing over 40 shops to suspend business, the Shanghai community is very indignant. The position is critical. Your assistance is requested. From Wang Chen Ding and Feng Sau San."

In company with members of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, the representatives of the various shops which have been compelled to close down their business by the Shanghai Municipal Council, called on Mr. Huang Fu, Mayor of the Shanghai Municipal Government, and Mr. Quo Tai Chi, the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. They first called on Mayor Huang Fu, to whom they reported

(Continued on next column.)

NANKING POLICY.

LOAN REPUDIATION.

NO PROTEST TO BE CONSIDERED.

(Asiatic News Service.)

SHANGHAI, July 17th.

Despatches from Nanking state that as the proceeds of the 1913 reorganization loan negotiated by late President Yuan Shih Kai were entirely spent in the civil war against the Kuomintang leaders in the Yangtze Valley and not for any reorganization purposes, the Nanking Government has decided to repudiate it.

A mandate was promulgated at Nanking formally ordering the abolition of all salt inspectorates in provinces under Kuomintang control so that no protest from Britain and other Powers on the basis of the 1913 reorganization loan will be entertained by the Southerners.

It is stated that Nanking is determined to put the taxes into force in accordance with its programme in spite of foreign protests.

the circumstances forced upon them.

In reply, Mayor Huang said:— "You are patriotic in defending our national rights. You prefer to sacrifice your business rather than submit to the illegal compulsion of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and you refuse to pay the increased rate, for which actions you are to be praised. You possess the revolutionary spirit, and you may be assured of final victory. According to existing jurisdiction, it is beyond my power to interfere in the matter, but I promise to do my best to help when required. I hope your decision will prove to be the correct course. The more aggressive the attitude adopted by the Shanghai Municipal Council in this matter, the easier it will be to facilitate the rendition of the Settlement in the future, especially when the whole affair will have been published to the world."

Later Commissioner Quo, upon being interviewed, stated:—"I am much grieved over the present affair. With regard to the aggressive attitude taken by the Shanghai Municipal Council, I have lodged a strong protest to the Senior Consul and the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council demanding that such actions be immediately withdrawn and not repeated. The present aggressive attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council in compelling various shops to close down their business and other similar unlawful actions show that the Shanghai Municipal Council has lost its legislative spirit and temper of a civilized body. These illegal actions of the Shanghai Municipal Council towards the Chinese will prove to be the best materials in future diplomatic negotiations."

The representatives of the various shops displayed their satisfaction with the explanation, and decided to continue a passive attitude. This attitude will be of assistance to the diplomats to attain our object."

"Running Dogs."

According to reports from various inspectors, says the *Sinwapa*, of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, there is strong evidence to prove that some five restaurants, serving foreign meals, and sauce shops have already paid the illegal increased rate. The Chinese ratepayers are very particular on this matter, and are of the opinion that these shopowners have broken the firing line of the citizens' revolution, and are to be declared as running dogs of imperialism. According to the resolutions passed at the private meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, there are six means for the punishment of the persons and these punishments will be put into force when the rate question is settled. The Chinese Ratepayers' Association has written to the District Kuomintang Party and Business Unions to be on the look-out and report the names and addresses of those who have paid the new rate.

GARRISON CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

MAJOR-GENERAL LUARD'S ENCOURAGING ADDRESS.

There was a very large gathering of children and parents at the Drill Hall of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters yesterday afternoon, when the annual prize distribution of the Garrison Children's School took place, the awards being distributed by Mrs. C. Russell Brown.

There was an interesting exhibition of children's drawings and paintings on view.

Among those present were H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. (General Officer Commanding the South China Command), accompanied by Lieut. Johnston (A.D.C.), Col. C. Russell Brown, D.S.O., Mrs. Russell Brown, Mrs. F. Boyland-Smith, Mrs. Carrington-Sykes, Col. C. Mackintosh, D.S.O., Major F. C. Roberts, V.C. D.S.O., M.C., O.B.E., Mr. W. E. Waterson (headmaster), and Mrs. Mercer (headmistress of the Infants School) and the members of the School staff.

The proceedings opened with a presentation of a bouquet to Mrs. Russell Brown by Isabel Benzaval, which was followed by the infants singing "The Brown Butterfly." Then came a two-part song, "The Viking Song," by the senior school.

THE SCHOOL REPORT.

The School Report for the year 1926-27 was read by Mr. Waterson, Headmaster, in the absence of Capt. Charnock, the Education Officer, who is on leave.

After commenting on one staff change during the year, the report continued:—

Twenty-eight children of the East Surrey Regt. left for India and their places have been taken by 19 children of the 2nd K.O.S.B.'s.

The numbers on the books at present are: Army 85, Navy 18, Pensioners 7, Civilians 23.

Five scholarships were awarded by the Hong Kong Education Authority in January for admission to the Kowloon British School where advanced education is provided. It is pleasing to learn that one of the recipients after heading the form list for three months in succession was then promoted to the next higher form.

Several scholars are members of the Brownies, Girl Guides, Cubs and Boy Scout Associations.

At the commencement of the present term there were 30 non-swimmers in the Elder Children's School. That number has now been reduced to 18. The Headmaster has taken the children to Stonecutters three or four times weekly.

In the recent Victoria Recreation Club Boxing Tournament nine boys entered voluntarily. Two reached the finals and one won the Light-Weight Championship. (Applause.)

The prizes to-day have been made possible owing to the generous contributions received from the various Officers, Units, Messes, and Clubs, from H.M. Dockyard Officials and from the parents of the civilian children attending the school. In addition the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce has generously given 100 dollars. To all these the thanks of the staff and scholars are due and are hereby tendered.

In the Infants' School each scholar is receiving a prize. The interests of domestic peace and the absence of the competitive spirit demand this. Three special prizes for excellence of work are also being given.

In the Elder Children's School the prizes are being awarded on the result of marks obtained during the year, plus the results of the term examinations. The competition has been keen.

The conclusion of the O.C. Schools desires on behalf of the Staff and the scholars to thank Mrs. Russell Brown for kindly consenting to present the prizes, the Officers of the H.K.V.D. Corps for the loan of this building, and finally all those who by their attendance to-day have shown their interest in the school.

(Continued on next column.)

NEW VICTOR RECORDS TO-DAY

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Mrs. Russell Brown presented prizes to each of the 98 children in the infants' school.

Awards in the Senior School were as under:—

Standard VI.—1, Enid Jannaway; 2, Cynthia Bower; 3, Louis Read.

Standard V.—1, Doris Booker; 2, Eileen Kilpatrick; 3, Francis Bacon.

Standard IV.—1, Joan Rose; 2, Rene Martin; 3, Joan Hayes.

Extra for Progress.—Queenie Butterfield.

Standard III.—1, Ian Read; 2, Reg. Stevenson.

Standard II.—1, Duncan Jannaway; 2, Sheila Hall; 3, Miriam Lea.

Drawing Upper Standards.—1, Enid Jannaway; 2, Cynthia Bower; 3, Joan Squire.

Drawing Middle Standards.—1, Felix Dunnott; 2, Grace Bower; 3, Winnie George.

Drawing Standard II.—1, Walter FitzEarle; 2, Connie Sully.

Needlework Seniors.—1, Marcelle Martin; 2, Grace Bower.

Needlework Juniors.—1, Queenie Butterfield; 2, Joyce Harper.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

A special prize presented by Mrs. Luard for the girl who had shown the best example and exercised the greatest influence on other girls in the school was presented to Cynthia Bower, who had been selected for this honour by school vote among the girls.

A special prize presented by Major-General Luard for the boy who had displayed the best sporting spirit, went to Frank Anslow, who was also voted to this honour by his school-fellows.

The Headmaster's prize for the boy who had made the greatest progress during the year went to Dennis Monaghan.

THE GENERAL'S SPEECH.

In the course of his address Major-General Luard referred to the awarding of scholarships by the Hong Kong Educational Authorities for higher education. He expressed the hope that all would work hard to secure one of these, and that it would be made an ambition among scholars of the Schools.

He thought in some instances interest was somewhat flagging in respect of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements. He would like to invite the co-operation of staff and parents in this matter so that these Associations would continue to flourish and would increase in membership.

The General thanked prize donors and contributors to the fund, and especially the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce for their donation. He also thanked those who had collected for the prize fund.

With regard to swimming, he was glad to know that so many children could swim, and he hoped that by the end of the season the number of non-swimmers would be negligible.

He hoped that the launch service would be improved in the near future, and mentioned that he proposed to present a swimming cup for the annual swimming sports. (Applause.)

The General congratulated the children on their fitness and well-being, and regretted the absence of the Education Officer, Captain Charnock. He hoped the children would enjoy their holiday.

In conclusion, the General congratulated Mr. Waterson, Mrs. Mercer and the staff for the good work accomplished during the past year. He also congratulated the parents on the children's very punctual attendance at school. Every time he had visited the school he had been struck by the children's cleanliness, neatness and tidiness.

General Luard then thanked Mrs. Russell Brown for presenting the prizes.

The proceedings closed with three cheers for the General and Mrs. Russell Brown, and with the singing of the National Anthem.

TIRED OF BOLSHIEVISM.

GOOD SENSE OF THE CHINESE MIDDLE CLASS AWAKENING

Evidence that the fundamental good sense of the Chinese middle class is awakening to the dangers of the Communistic efforts, which have caused so much disruption throughout China during the past few years, is to be found in the manifesto issued by the newly-formed local Chinese organisation known as the Shanghai Peace Preservation Society.

The following is a translation of the first leaflet issued by the new society:

"The whole nation is overjoyed at the report that peace has been declared between North and South. Both parties have at last realised that Communism and Soviet Russia are the real enemies threatening the country, and have temporarily waived their personal differences in face of this common danger. This step has been taken not a moment too soon. Our young men have been induced to leave their studies in order to parade the country teaching doctrines of class-hatred and anti-foreignism. These young men have been wilfully misled by the agents of Soviet Russia who have used them as tools to further their dark and sinister designs. The defeat of the Reds will be followed by a revival of trade and prosperity, and the lifting of the heavy sur-taxes from which we are all suffering. North and South should quickly come to a permanent understanding so that the leaders of the nation may work together for the good of our beloved country. The people are crying aloud for the suppression of disorder and the resumption of peace. SHANGHAI PEACE PRESERVATION SOCIETY."

RIVER TRAGEDY DUE TO BOY'S PANIC.

BRAVE RESCUER'S FIGHT TO SAVE TWO LIVES.

BEDFORD.

The life and death struggle of three Bedford schoolboys in the river at Kempton ended in the loss of two lives.

Two of the boys, Rogers and Stevens, had spent the mid-week half-holiday in a canoe. As they were turning to return to Bedford the canoe capsized.

Another Bedford school boy named Alfred Hall, son of the old Bedford and East Midlands Rugby player, who was fishing at the spot, made a gallant effort to rescue the boys, but failed.

Young Hall, describing the tragedy, said:—

"I was bending down seeing to my tackle when I heard a splash, and saw two heads above the water and the canoe overturned about 20 yards away near the opposite bank."

"The water at this point is about 10 feet deep. I swam out to Rogers, who I saw, was in difficulties. Stevens was swimming all right. Rogers grasped me by the shoulder, and dragged me down. I struck him on the chin, and made him let me go, and told him to lie on his back."

"In the meantime, Stevens had nearly reached the bank. He turned round and asked me if I wanted any help, and I said 'Yes, come quick,' because Rogers had again begun to struggle violently. Stevens came back and together we made Rogers kick out with his legs and arms, and all three of us started swimming across."

"I wanted to get on the bank to help them out. Just as I got to the bank I heard a noise, and turning round saw the two others struggling under the surface. I shouted to Stevens to make Rogers let go, and swim back, but when I arrived there they had gone under, and I never saw them again."

WATCHING THE BORDERS.

THE FEAR OF INVASION.

30,000 MEN READY IN CASE OF ATTACK.

PARTY FEELING IN CANTON.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The pro-Hankow following in Canton are becoming more active and are openly defying the authority of the pro-Nanking faction. The pro-Nanking faction in Canton are still referring to their opponents as "Reds," but whether or no they will dare to assert themselves will be shown on August 1st when the officials appointed to offices in Canton by Nanking are to assume full control of affairs in the Southern Capital. Only a few will accept offices, it is understood. Mr. Chu Chia Hua, a nephew of Mr. Chang Ching Kiang, Chairman of the Nanking Section of the Kuomintang, has already announced that he will not accept the new appointment to the commission of education. Many union leaders in Canton have published circulars attacking General Chiang Kai Shek.

It is reported that General Li Tsai Hsin, the chief military authority now in Canton, is not pleased with some of the appointments made by Nanking, and that, in deference to his wishes, some of these will be cancelled.

It is unlikely that General Li Tsai Hsin will personally participate in the expedition against the "Reds" in Hunan and Kiangsi in favour of the pro-Nanking faction. He will remain in Canton to watch the Nanking and the Hankow factions fighting between themselves. He is able to stand in Canton to-day without the help of any faction.

There has been no fighting along the Kwangtung-Hunan-Kiangsi borders, but there are now more than 30,000 men belonging to Canton watching the situation with their headquarters at Shuiwan. General Chien Ta Chun, formerly the Canton Garrison Commissioner, is one of the commanders on this front. There is no reason to believe that he will be disarmed as some feared, as the "anti-Reds" are still controlling the greater part of the Province. It is understood that there will be some change of troops in Kwangtung. The troops of the Northern and the Southern stations will exchange posts as it is the desire of the authorities in Canton that all men watching the northern borders shall be sympathetic with the Nanking faction of the Kuomintang.

While some student and labour leaders in Canton are actively pushing the anti-Japanese boycott, petty militarists and politicians still patronise Japanese banks with deposits. Many militarists and politicians are too wise to leave their savings in Chinese banks within the City proper where a Government order might stop their withdrawal.

The physicians and pharmacists in Canton have risen against the Police and the Provincial Administration because of the high-handed methods of the executive officials in the administration of justice. The physicians and pharmacists were to hold a meeting last Wednesday to protest against the alleged illegal arrest of a member of the Canton Medical Association but the Administration ordered the Police to disperse the meeting and the Police took into custody an army physician, Dr. Wong Wing, who argued with the authorities that there was no law against the peaceful meetings of the people. Now the Medical Association are arguing that the Administration have erred in arresting a physician without first obtaining a warrant from the Courts. Thinking citizens, however, are beginning to realise that a revolutionary and "short-term" government can do anything they like, which the people are not

(Continued on next Column.)

DISLIKE OF FLOUR CAKES.

WHY THE SOUTH RETIRED.

DESPATCHES FROM NANKING.

(Asiatic News Service.)

SHANGHAI, July 17th.

Despatches from Nanking deny the press report from Peking that General Chiang Kai Shek had directly begged for the conclusion of truce with Shantung army; but Nanking admits that General Hsi Shan, Tupan of Shanai, on account of the geographical position of his province in the North-western China, has been given full power and authority by the Central Executive Council of Kuomintang to try his best to bring about a peaceful solution of the Chinese general situation with a view to avoiding further bloodshed in North China.

This is all Nanking knows about the peace talk. The withdrawal of the Cantonese troops from Shantung territory is explained by the fact that as the majority of the officers and men are Southerners, they are not accustomed to eat flour cakes, which are staple foodstuff of the natives residing north of Hsuehchow and north of Sinyangchow. Also there was the danger of exposing the rear of the Cantonese army to the Wuhan radicals in case they penetrate too far into North China. Unlike the Wuhan Red leaders Chiang Kai Shek does not believe the Ankuochun armies can be subdued within two or three months, especially in view of the still ambiguous attitude of Feng Fu Hsiang towards both Nanking and Wuhan groups.

Furthermore, the sudden assumption of the post of Dictator by Chang Tso Lin is taken as an indication of the determination of the conservative leaders of the Fengtien party not to yield Chihli and Shantung without a fierce struggle.

SELLING BEER WITHOUT A LICENSE.

JAPANESE WOMAN ACCUSED.

Two soldiers helped the Police to lay a trap for a Japanese woman who was alleged to have been selling intoxicants without a license. They were given two marked \$1 notes and proceeded to a house at No. 18, Praya East, where they obtained two bottles of beer tendering the two notes in payment. While they were sipping the beer, Insp. Bloor went in and questioned the woman as to her action in selling drink without a license.

The accused was charged yesterday morning at the Central Magistracy, and pleaded that she was asleep and did not know what the man had been doing.

At this stage Mr. Lindsell said that he did not think it fair to the defendant to proceed with the case that morning as the Japanese interpreter did not understand enough English to translate the evidence to the woman.

A remand was given until 10 o'clock this morning when another interpreter is to be procured. His Worship decided to increase police bail of \$100 to \$200.

strong enough to oppose. Much time, it is feared, will be lost by the physicians in arguing with the officials.

According to information from Kuomintang agents in Macao a number of Reds, who have collected in the Portuguese Colony, are concocting a plot to effect widespread damage to the railways throughout Kwangtung. Macao is said to be very full of opponents of the present Government of Canton.

There has been a renewal of interest in the Whampoa Port Development scheme, and promoters claim that some \$500,000 of the \$30,000,000 demanded have been subscribed. It is understood that an American will be appointed Chief Engineer of the Port Development Syndicate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRAFFIC BEACON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I was amused by reading the "white line case" in this morning's paper and I must congratulate Mr. Hin Shing Lo for the able way he fought for the rights of the pedestrians. I feel sure that no pedestrians would deliberately refuse to walk inside the lines if they were requested to do so politely.

Now, if I am allowed to express a little opinion about the usefulness of the beacon. I simply can't imagine how the police could seriously think that by walking inside the lines, pedestrians would be saved from being knocked down. As long as the beacon exists, vehicles from any direction are allowed to proceed; there is no signal to call a stop. Supposing a car is coming out from Pedder Street (South) to go east, it will have a good chance to run down someone inside the two lines, for there is a continual stream of pedestrians going to and fro. Prior to the installation of this system, pedestrians crossed the road from any angle which they thought safe.

To control traffic at a busy corner like the junction of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road Central, Shanghai employs a better method. A little island would be erected on the spot where the beacon is and a constable would mount it with his fairy wand. From this elevated position he could direct traffic in four directions. A simple and inexpensive way. Why not try it?—I am, etc.,

TICKLED.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Since the institution of the white lines for pedestrians crossing the roads at the junction of Pedder Street, and Des Voeux Road Central, there has been considerable feeling upon this form of traffic control.

I have heard a number of complaints regarding the methods adopted by the police to force people to keep within the lines and these complaints have now culminated, as they were almost bound to do, by a local barrister bringing a test action at the Magistracy. I am glad that the matter has been brought to a head. It was quite time that it was.

If more courtesy had been shown since the white lines came into force I fancy that there would have been a ready compliance by most residents. Too much officiousness, however, was resented and the result was that pedestrians deliberately went out of their way to walk anywhere but between the lines. Moreover, there is no notice posted at this traffic junction to keep within the lines and possibly a large number of people passing do not understand what the lines are for. I think if the traffic officers in future were to exercise patience and courtesy to at least the educated classes of the community would readily co-operate with them.—Yours faithfully,

A PEDESTRIAN.

AMERICAN DETECTIVES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I saw the picture, "That Royle Girl" at the Queen's Theatre last night. I have no adverse comment to make on the story of the picture, or the way in which the characters are portrayed in it. But I must say that if the picture gives a true idea of United States detective methods, it does not say much for legal procedure in that country.

The scenes depicting the infliction of the third degree on two suspects, one a girl, in last night's picture, were anything but "uplifting." They struck me as being examples of most brutal cruelty. Surely an American detective does not examine a young lady in a private house by shaking her and shouting at her. These scenes recur in almost every picture dealing with American detective and the law. In the picture last night one captain announced that "every-one in the States got a square deal." Very shortly afterwards we saw a party of detectives acting in an unnecessarily brutal manner and practically forcing their victims to confess to a crime they had never committed.—Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE.

"LONG FIRM" CREDIT.

CHARGES AGAINST TWO CHINESE.

GOODS ORDERED UNDER THREE ALIASES.

A remarkable case of alleged fraudulent dealing by the "long firm" method was heard at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Chung Chak and Wong Ming Hai, trading under the name of the Sut Tsai Kwe, were charged with obtaining fraudulently:

50 dozen singlets.
12 leather suit cases.
90 pairs of shoes.
200 dozen pairs of socks.

There were six charges against the second defendant and two against the first. Mr. C. A. S. Russ prosecuted.

Inspector Andrews said that on July 11th the Draman Leather Company of Queen's Road Central reported to him that they had been defrauded of 12 leather suit cases by the Sut Sai Kee firm, of 4, Connaught Road West, second floor. Witness arrested the first defendant on July 14th, and when he visited the firm's premises the same day he found a notice on the door saying that the firm had removed to 24, Queen's Road East.

In reply to the Magistrate (Major C. Willson) Mr. Russ said that a "long firm" was a firm that ordered goods on credit with no intention of paying for them. At one time it was hard to get convictions against the offenders, and the legislation had to be altered.

Three Different Names.

Inspector Andrews continued that the two defendants had ordered goods under three different names. When he entered 4, Bird Street (second floor), he found in a locked room two leather suit cases and two boxes of socks. The second defendant denied that he had any other address than 4, Connaught Road Central. Wan Sung, of the Draman Leather Company, had identified the suit cases as his firm's property.

Witness also found the shop of Chin Ah, two cards marked Fook Sang Wing, and four letters addressed to second defendant "in different names."

Witness took second defendant to 4, Connaught Road Central (second floor). Outside these premises were sign boards bearing the names of Sing Fat and Ho Sun Wing. In the safe he found blank cheques on a bank at which defendants had no account, but there was no money. Signboards that had disappeared.

Wan Sung, accountant at the Draman Leather Company of Queen's Road Central, said that a man had called from the Sut Tsai Kwe to order suit cases for export. He gave an order for 18 of a total value of \$178. The defendants returned six of the suit cases and kept the remaining twelve. When witness went to collect the money for the cases, the signboards outside the firm's premises were gone. The case was remanded until August 5th.

"OUR CABARET."

REVUE COMING TO STAR THEATRE.

Hong Kong, which has not been visited by a revue of any kind for several months, will be able to welcome an excellent company on Saturday next when "Our Cabaret" opens a Kowloon season in the Star Theatre. "Our Cabaret," which is being presented by Mr. Charles Chamier, comprises ten London artists of proved ability. Everywhere the company has already appeared in the East it has won cordial praise. A Calcutta paper paid it the following tribute:—Too often in this country entertainers are listless and lifeless, but Mr. Chamier's is a really bright and snappy show with some unusually clever features and a comedian of rare merit in Charles Mason. Wherever they go in the East they should be welcome. It can be safely predicted that "Our Cabaret" will have an eminently successful season in Kowloon.

SANITATION IN THE TROPICS.

USEFUL BOOK BY HONG KONG DOCTORS.

A STORE-HOUSE OF FACTS.

PRACTICAL TROPICAL SANITATION—By E. F. Minett, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H., late A.M.C. (T.F.S.), Lecturer on Hygiene to the University of Hong Kong, Government Bacteriologist, Hong Kong, and A. G. M. Severn, M.A., M.D. (Brit.), D.P.H., late Medical Officer of Health, Hong Kong. School notes by Mrs. Minett, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer for Schools, Hong Kong. Second Edition: London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Pp. 180. 7/6.

Dr. Minett, who is primarily responsible for this excellent little manual has unrivalled qualifications for the task by reason of his extensive and varied experience of sanitary conditions in many tropical countries. The book is intended for Sanitary Inspectors, but its eleven chapters contain such a vast amount of interesting and useful information that it should be in the hands of every intelligent person compelled to reside in tropical climes. The local knowledge possessed by the authors adds greatly to the value of the book which should prove specially interesting to residents in this Colony, where conditions of living are not as pleasant as in other more favoured localities.

A generous use of many well-executed illustrations has been employed with great advantage, and tends to keep the text within reasonable limits. Most subjects of interest to the Sanitarian are dealt with in a clear and lucid manner.

The opening chapter contains valuable advice on living abroad, then follows a fairly complete description of water supplies and methods of purification, which should be read by those who visit the interior of China, or live in towns where the water supply is not under European supervision. The dangers inherent in the use of the porous filters are stressed and cannot be sufficiently emphasised.

The section dealing with sewage and refuse disposal is admirable and cannot fail to interest those dwellers in places unfortunate enough to suffer from the antiquated pail system. There is an illustration on page 37 of a fly proof movable latrine which would doubtless add to the amenities of life in the New Territories if in general use there. The sanitary use of dust bins, and methods of destroying flies and cockroaches are of supreme importance in the tropics, and these subjects are adequately dealt with. The influence of the common house fly in the propagation of disease in places where the pail system exists cannot be over-estimated. The sections devoted to food; market abattoirs and tropical diseases are well executed, but necessarily limited in extent. The value of pasteurisation of milk is not mentioned.

The question as to the prevalence of tuberculosis is buffaloes is omitted, and also the truth or otherwise of the statement that certain tribes in India are free from this disease owing to the use of buffaloes' milk. The chapter on mosquitoes, classifications and prophylaxis contains all that the layman should know in this important matter, and if the advice contained therein be intelligently followed a big decrease in the incidence of malaria should result.

The effective way in which this wide range of material is brought within small compass leaves little scope for criticism. It is not, however, the general practice to disinfect a house in which a case of typhoid and dysentery has occurred. Twelve days quarantine for plague contacts appears to be unnecessarily lengthy; most authorities recommend five days as being ample. The remaining chapters are devoted to building and construction, Port Sanitary Work, Disinfectants in common use, a valuable citation of legal processes and regulations and a description of hygiene as applied to schools.

From this short account it may be gathered that the book is a veritable store-house of facts and it is interspersed with practical comment of the greatest value. The price is very reasonable.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

MONDAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

On Monday, August 1st, the General Post Office, and Kowloon Branch Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to noon and the other Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence on Mondays and one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m. The Money Order Office will be closed all day.

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[A.P.S.]

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
From JULY 8th.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of BUSINESS on MONDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1927.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG.

THE MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG AND CANTON.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 Cents Per Share has been declared Payable on TUESDAY, 23rd AUGUST Next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST to MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1927. Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 29th July, 1927. [5171]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st of AUGUST.

Dated, 28th July, 1927. [5163]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st AUGUST, 1927, All Departments will be CLOSED.

The HONG KONG DISPENSARY, DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, will be OPEN for Dispensing Prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 28th July, 1927. [5165]

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following persons have been appointed to hold Office as from JANUARY 1st, 1927:-

LOUIE WAI SUN,
Managing Director.

LOUIE LEUNG,
Treasurer.

LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.

L. G. CHONG,
Manager.

No Purchase Contracts can be recognized by this Company unless signed by at least Two of its Directors.

All Communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, July 18th, 1927. [5127]

NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$120,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply Messrs. DEACONS,
Princes Buildings.
[5124]

TO LET

OFFICES

STEPHENS BUILDING,
67/69, DES VOEUX ROAD

CENTRAL.

AND

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD. [25]

TOILET—No. 1, KELLET HOUSE,
The Park, Four Rooms, Flush
System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences.
Apply: Messrs. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [285]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE are moving our Office Premises as from 1st AUGUST, 1927, to PRINCE'S BUILDING, Ground Floor, 1st House Street (next Alex. ANDRA CLAY).

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO., LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong)

[5114]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 37, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LINSTEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, No. 48, in GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON, with Flush System and all Modern Conveniences.

Apply to:
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION
[5155]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET on 2nd Floor, 1A, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P. O. Box No. 611. [5108]

P. & O. BUILDING—Commodious OFFICES TO LET.

Particulars Apply to:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. [5163]

WANTED.—5/6 ROOMED HOUSE.

Lease. Mid-level or near PEAK TRAM preferred.—Apply Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon, single, double, Flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th

AT 9.30 P.M.

LEO PODOLSKY

Famous Pianist

and

VERA MIROVA

Premiere Danseuse

ONE CONCERT ONLY

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1

QUEEN'S THEATRE

STAR THEATRE

Commencing Saturday,

Aug. 6th at 9.30 p.m.

CHARLES CHAMIER

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THE NEW

OUR CABARET

In

A Series of Intimate Reviews

TEN LONDON ARTISTES

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT

MOUTRIES

PRICES: \$3, \$2 AND \$1.

INTIMATIONS.

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AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM

REAL FRUIT

ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real

essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared

with the juice of Raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE

NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It

possesses the characteristic stimulating and

refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a

delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—

The only genuine Brewed Ginger Beer in the East.

Prepared by a special process of fermentation

which gives it the distinctive flavour which

is so pleasing to the palate.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[50]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane,

Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 3rd, 1927.

THE SINGAPORE NAVAL

BASE.

A DISTINGUISHED Japanese journalist in the course of an article, extracts from which we publish elsewhere in this issue, sees in the development of Singapore as a naval base a potential menace to Japan. He upbraids England for her suspicion of a very faithful ally and for an act that may increase the burden of armaments; nor does he spare the Japanese naval delegates at Geneva for failing to protest against England's action. The silence of the delegates is significant. It shows that they are experts know, as the journalist does not know, that Singapore cannot menace Japan. Though not definitely expressed the idea is latent that in the event of a disagreement between England and Japan, over some question of policy with regard to China, Singapore would be the base of military operations against Japan. A glance at the map shows that Singapore is a little distant for a flank-attack upon a Japanese force intervening in China.

The idea of military operations, with Singapore as their main base and Hong Kong as an outpost, against the whole might of the Japanese Empire is, as a practical proposition, not merely impossible but ludicrous. Singapore would have to become Portsmouth, Aldershot and Croydon air port rolled into one, which the modest eleven million pounds at present voted for

its development will be very far from accomplishing.

On the other hand from the point of view of defending our Eastern Empire, and also Australia, the position of Singapore is unrivalled.

The late Admiral A. T. MARAN, of the United States Navy, possibly the greatest writer on naval strategy, lays it down that there are three essentials for a naval base: 1. Strategic position; 2. strength; 3. resources. Singapore possesses these to a greater degree than any outlying fortress. As an island it is easily defensible; its harbour is large and landlocked, it has behind it railway communication with a rich hinterland. As to its strategic position, it is aptly called the Gate of the Far East.

War has been described as a matter of strategic positions. It is also a question of communications. The corollary is that it is a struggle of positions against communications. The principle behind the single stronghold is not to bar every way by which a hostile force can advance but to contain a sufficiently large garrison to operate against the communications of any force that leaves it *en passant*. It is on this principle that Singapore is the key position to both India and Australia. Any force from the Far East acting against either would find it directly on its lines of communications.

England has no aggressive intentions against any country, and this is well recognised by all nations. Were it not so Holland might have cause to complain that Singapore menaced Sumatra and Java, perhaps the two most valuable colonial possessions in the world. But Holland has made no protest, for she knows, as does every statesman in the world, that England has as large an Empire as she needs and no wish for further responsibilities. But on the other hand, having accepted these responsibilities it is necessary, in a world dominated by armed force, to take adequate military measures to fulfil them.

Those whose duty it is to provide for Imperial Defence have to take long views; to consider the contingencies, and to frame a policy that will discourage ideas of aggression based on an assumption of future weakness. We are constantly told that the East is awakening, that the old military inequality of East and West will pass, and that in years to come a united and well governed China will follow Japan's lead in the matter of armed forces. No nation gave more encouragement to Japan in her emergence from medievalism than Great Britain, and equally she has every wish, on economic grounds alone, for a strong and peaceful China.

It must be remembered that strength does not mean aggression. England, even before the war, was exploring every possible avenue of disarmament, but then, as now, the response has been disappointing. The Singapore naval base is instrumental of British policy. It is an instrument extremely potent for defence but not intended, and of very little use for aggression.

Two Chinese cases of enteric fever were reported on Thursday.

Kowloon's only public pier has been so damaged by the recent typhoon that it is almost useless.

The Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 60 cents per share payable on August 23rd. Details are given in our advertisement column.

A Chinese woman living in the Hong Kong Electric Company's coolie quarters at Shaikwan, was taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from poisoning as the result of drinking a quantity of disinfectant. She was discharged from the hospital the same day.

The annual meeting of the Peak Club was held last evening, and as usual the proceedings were private.

On Monday all departments of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., will be closed. The Hong Kong Dispensary, dispensing department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A Chinese coolie living on the hillside at Sai Wan Ho, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries inflicted on him by four other coolies who assaulted him on Thursday night. The man stated to the police that the motive for the assault was probably revenge.

Three women and a man from the Tung Chong District, Lantau Island, have been sent to the Government Civil Hospital. According to statements made to the police by the four persons, they were assaulted by a man named Chung Ying who was armed with a chopper and bamboo pole.

On the railway track, five hundred yards east of Shatin Station, the body of a Chinese, badly crushed, was discovered by the police on Thursday. Later, the villagers identified the remains as those of a Chinese farmer living in an unnumbered matchbox at Ha Lung Chung, in the Shatin District. It is believed that the man was struck by the up-going Canton train.

The 5th Promenade Concert by the band, Pipers, Drummers and Dancers of the 1st Cameronians will be given at Lee Gardens to-night, beginning at nine o'clock. The earlier time has been decided upon in view of the requests from many patrons for an earlier start. A popular and well-known character dancer is appearing, and we hope there will be vocal items, as at last week's concert.

Two months' hard labour and twenty strokes of the birch was the sentence on a Chinese charged with snatching a pair of gold mounted rattan bangles from small Chinese girl, awarded by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning. The prisoner was arrested by a Chinese who gave chase. Mr. Lindell sent for the *yok* and addressed him thus: "You, I understand, chased and arrested this man. Your action is to be very highly commended. It is a very good thing and an excellent example for the public. You have done well."

Two members of the Armoured Car Company of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps had a narrow escape from very serious injury on Thursday. They were Lieut. J. E. Hancock, was a passenger on the gunner's seat of a Harley-Davidson motor-cycle and machine gun combination, and Sergt. L. E. Curwood, who was driving the machine. The combination had been out for testing purposes, and coming back to Headquarters, via Lower Albert Road, there was trouble with the controls. Instead of slowing down, the machine shot forward, and when Lieut. Hancock attempted to retain balance, the machine overturned. Lieut. Hancock sustained a cut on the knee and Sergt. Curwood was cut on the ankle. The machine was only slightly damaged.

MUZZLING ORDER TO STAND.

The last case of rabies among dogs in this Colony was at Shaikwan on March 7th. A case of hydrophobia was reported from the same district on January 28th. Through the quarantine period is six months it is not likely that the muzzling order will be rescinded.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.25 p.m., stated:

Pressure gradients are shallow over the whole area. A shallow depression covers China.

Local Forecast:—South winds, moderate, generally, cloudy, occasional rain.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

NO FURTHER CHANGE.

A rumour has been current in the Colony in connection with the C.N.C. dispute, that instructions had been received from Home that the Company was to agree to arbitration.

The Company, however, state that they can make no statement.

There does not appear to be much likelihood of any change in the situation at present.

The Guild Office has no news to give in connection with the above mentioned rumour, although they have heard it. They do not put much belief in it.

FOR THE SERVICES.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

FAREWELL TO MRS. COSTEN.

This evening at 8.30, the last of Mrs. Costen's popular concerts for the Services will be given at the Theatre Royal. As eight or nine hundred tickets have been sold already there will be a capacity house.

Mrs. Costen has endeared herself to all Servicemen and ever since the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s were started here on the arrival of the Shanghai Defence Force troops, she has thrown herself heart and soul into organising entertainments for the men who have left home to protect us here. In conjunction with many other voluntary helpers she has worked exceedingly hard to enliven their lot and she has earned their heartfelt gratitude. Mrs. Costen was missed when she ceased to organise the "Cheer O" Tuesday night concerts, but there was recompense when she took up the arduous task of arranging fortnightly entertainments at the Theatre Royal. Now she is leaving the Colony in a week or so's time, her husband Mr. W. T. Costen, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, having been transferred to Haiphong. This evening's concert will, therefore, be in the nature of a public farewell, and the servicemen intend to roll up in their hundreds to show their appreciation of her efforts on their behalf. We expect to hear not a few speeches to-night, and many good wishes expressed.

The fortnightly concerts are however to be continued, a committee of ladies and gentlemen having been formed to continue the good work which Mrs. Costen has to give up.

To-night's Programme.

We have seen a rough copy of to-night's programme, but it is intended to keep several numbers as a surprise. The most popular local artists, including several Service men will take part. There will be sentiment and humour, and also some jazz. There is to be a surprise "What Not" jazz party, and the audience will have an amusing problem in guessing who are concealed behind their ingenious disguises. Among the many attractive items is the presentation of "The Man in the Bowler Hat" by Mr. W. A. Hannibal and members of the Dramatic Club. There will also be present, by permission of Hong Kong Amusements, a trio comprising Mr. R. Gersovsky, a pupil of Professor Auer (a violinist) and Mr. G. Suzuki (cellist); with Mr. Harry Ore at the piano. Then there is to be a violin trio. Mrs. Balaan, Miss Adeson and Mr. J. Braga. The popular Drummer Stewart of the Queen's Royal Regiment will perform mysteries and extract weird and wonderful sounds from his drum. There will be many other artists, and the programme is so lengthy and varied that it will last for three to four hours.

Last evening, the usual concerts were given at the "Cheer O" and the "Better Ole" Y.M.C.A., the latter arranged by the Committee.

SERIOUS BRIBERY CHARGE.

A Chinese was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday with bribing a policeman on three occasions during the past three months. It was alleged that defendant had paid a monthly bribe of \$10 to keep the constable away from his premises. Mr. Geo. R. Hall Brutton appeared for defendant.

The Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) remanded the case until next Thursday.

SUN FO ON NATIONALIST FUTURE.

FENG AND CHIANG DENOUNCED.

NO COMPROMISE WITH NANKING.

There has been a lot of talk of Mr. Sun Fo turning "moderate" and even joining forces with Chiang Kai Shek. The following interview with a representative of the *Hankow Herald* shows that while Mr. Sun Fo has nominally turned against Communism he regards Chiang as his enemy and Feng with the deepest suspicion. The fact that he takes up this attitude shows that at present he has every confidence in Hankow's ability to hold its own against Nanking in the field. In the course of the interview he states:—

"Chiang is Enemy."

"In addition to the Communist leaders," Chiang Kai Shek is an enemy of the Nationalist Government, and if it is the desire of my government that I shall fight him I will do so. Chiang Kai Shek is not my personal enemy. I have no personal enemies. I merely will do what the Government orders me to do. For in order to succeed in what it wishes to achieve, the Nationalist Government must have full control over all its commanders.

"No Compromise."

"The Nationalist Government at Wuhan has absolutely no intention of effecting a compromise with Nanking. Unification of the provinces can only come about after Chiang Kai Shek submits to the will of the C.E.C. and withdraws from his virtual dictatorship. Only then can the seat of the Government be moved to Nanking in order to exercise its full control over the country.

"Chiang Kai Shek has become a new militarist, trading on Nationalist slogans and pretending to fight against Communism. His downfall is certain, and he is involved in difficulties now. His alliance with Feng Yu Hsiang will not be of lasting quality, for Chiang wants to dictate, and co-operation between the two will become impossible.

Feng's Misdeeds.

"The Huichow Conference between Feng Yu Hsiang and Chiang Kai Shek was a deplorable affair. Feng went to Huichow to meet Chiang without the consent of the General Executive Committee. And now he has sent a telegram to Wuhan asking this Government to meet representatives from Nanking at a conference at Kaifeng in order to effect a compromise. Feng had no right whatever to send such a telegram or to call such a conference."

TO-MORROW'S DOCK CONCERT.

BAND OF QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

The following is the programme to be given of the second open-air band concert to be given at Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach to-morrow by the full military band of the 1st Batt. Queen's Royal Regiment. (By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers):—

March Symphonie Op. 18.

Overture "Rosamunde."

Waltz "The Blue Danube."

Suite Four Indian Love Lyrics.

Two Popular Numbers

1. "Hello Bluebird."

2. "My Cutie's Due."

Naval Patrol Britain's First Line.

Selection "Sunny."

Barcarolle from

"The Tales of Hoffman."

Selection "Princess Charming."

Regimental March "Braganza."

God Save our King.

Conductor, Band Sergt. E. Maplex.

These series of concerts are being given to provide a fund for a swimming gals at the end of the season for the Services.

FORTY-NINE STROKES.

Charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell with returning from banishment, a Chinese was yesterday morning sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and twenty strokes. The man's record showed that in 1924 he was given nine strokes for larceny in 1925 he was given two months' for stealing, and at the end of his term of imprisonment was banished.

He returned to the Colony and was then sentenced to ten months' hard labour and twenty strokes. That did not stop him and he was again arrested yesterday.

NORTHERN TROOPS REPORTED
TO BE RETREATING.MARSHAL FENG'S FORCES PRESSING THROUGH
SHANTUNG.NORTHERN GENERAL DESPATCHING AN
"AIR CORPS" TO HSUCHOW.PEACE NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED TO BE
PROCEEDING IN PEKING.

There is little that is fresh regarding the situation in Shantung. The Southerners appear to have put an effective stop to the Northerners' advance, and it is clear that the latter are very much alarmed as to the progress being made by Marshal Feng's troops. General Chang Tsung Chang is reported to be contemplating the despatch of an "Air Corps" to Hsuehchow, with a view to its recapture.

Peace negotiations are again reported to be taking place at Peking. There is no mention of an armistice, and the Shantung hostilities are being prosecuted with vigour.

B.A.T. CO. CLOSE THEIR
SHANGHAI FACTORIES.

8,000 WORKERS AFFECTED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 29th.

The British-American Tobacco Company has closed its Shanghai factories, rendering 8,000 people idle, of whom over half are women.

The lock-out is to last indefinitely, until stocks have been depleted enough to warrant the re-opening on a smaller scale.

(Wah Tze Yat Pao.)

The Shantung Campaign.

SHANGHAI, July 29th.

In view of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's forces continuously pressing towards the Shantung interior from the Honan-Shantung border, General Chang Tsung Chang has ordered all Shantung troops at Yenchow to retreat to Tai-An. Those troops at Ningyang, Tung-ping and Minshan are concentrating at Feicheng, in order to safeguard Tsinaifu.

From another source, however, it is reported that the 6th, 7th and 9th Army Corps have recaptured Hsuehchow. General Chang Tsung Chang is despatching an air corps there from Huangcheng.

Peace Negotiations.

According to the Toho News Agency, a report, dated the 28th inst. to hand, states that Chiang Kai Shek's representative, Mr. Lau, arrived at Peking on the 26th inst. He has attended a series of peace conferences with Fengtienese leaders, especially negotiating with General Yang Yu Ting.

BRITISH AVIATION
FATALITY.WELL-KNOWN PILOT
KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29th.

The famous Imperial Airways pilot, Captain Barnard, has been killed in a flying accident at Bristol, while testing a machine in which he was to compete in the King's Cup race on July 30th, which he won twice previously.

JAPANESE COTTON.

FURTHER CURTAILMENT OF
OUTPUT.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

OSAKA, July 29th.

The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to continue the 15 per cent. curtailment of output for six months, from November, 1927, to April, 1928.

£20,000 FOR MURDERED
MINISTER'S WIDOW.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

DUBLIN, July 28th.

The Dail has voted £20,000 as compensation to the wife and children of the late Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, who was assassinated recently.

BRITISH POLICY IN
CHINA.MORE LABOURITE QUESTIONS
IN THE COMMONS.

EFFECTIVE REPLIES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29th.

Criticising the Government's policy in China in the House of Commons, the Labourite, Mr. G. C. Trevelyan, said that while American trade in China had risen by 60 per cent., British trade had decreased by 80 per cent. He alleged that one man in 15 of the Shanghai Defence Force had been in hospital, and that the cost of the force hitherto represented £740 per Briton protected.

Mr. O'Neill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, reminded Mr. Trevelyan of what would have happened if British soldiers had not been in the path of the Kuomintang Armies and if the Expeditionary Force had not been there.

Anarchical China.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, replying, said that British policy in China was unchanged since the declarations of December and February. Britain adhered to her policy of negotiating new treaties and conforming to the changed situation as soon as she found a government able to speak in the name of China and "assume Chinese obligations. He described as anarchical the conditions in China "where Governments rise and fall, generals come up and fade away and every kind of shifting alliance and intrigue are perpetually in progress."

Referring to Mr. Trevelyan's criticism, Sir Austen Chamberlain was confident that the presence of troops in Shanghai saved it on a large scale from a recurrence of the Nanking outrages. The troops would be withdrawn as justification arose, both for reasons of economy and health. The military authorities had taken every precaution known to science to safeguard the health of the troops.

NEW YORK'S BIG
ENTERPRISES.

\$150,000,000 TO BE SPENT.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 29th.

The City Board estimates have authorised \$150,000,000 for construction of underground railways and a new city omnibus system.

ANOTHER OCEAN
FLIGHT.

BIG PRIZE OFFERED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29th.

A \$30,000 prize has been offered for the first flight either from Paris between August 6th and August 28th, namely, during the Cleveland Industrial Exhibition.

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29th.

Horatio Bottomley has been released on the expiry of his sentence.

BOLSHEVIK PRO-
PAGANDA."BECOMING INTOLERABLE"
IN FRANCE.SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER
WARNED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 29th.

The report that the French Ambassador's first act on his return to Moscow was to warn M. Chicherin that the Bolshevik propaganda in France was becoming intolerable, has started a controversy in the newspapers asking whether the Ambassador's representations were mere words or a prelude to action in the event of the Soviet not mending their ways.

Conservative organs renew the demand for a rupture of negotiations but are not sanguine what such a course will be followed owing to the Leftist influence within the Cabinet.

INDIA'S PHENOMENAL
RAINS.

BREACHES IN THE RAILWAY.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, July 28th.

Phenomenal rains in Gujarat have caused widespread havoc. Traffic is interrupted owing to breaches in the railway.

A mail train from the Punjab due at Bombay on July 28th was marooned at Itola, 236 miles from Bombay, and efforts to rescue the passengers have hitherto been unsuccessful.

A 300-foot breach in the line held up a relief train, and an effort is being made to rescue the passengers by boat.

Many People Killed and Injured.

It is reported from Ahmedabad, which has had 48 inches of rain since July 27th, including 29 inches in the past forty-eight hours, that a thousand houses have collapsed. Three people were killed and ten injured in the suburb of Champanura, which has been evacuated.

Reports of heavy casualties at various places are not confirmed. Baroda is cut off telegraphically. The town of Dholka is reported to be under water, the adjoining lake having burst its banks. The Kali dam at Dohad has been breached to a width of 700 feet.

The rains continue, and it is feared that the Broach cotton crop is seriously affected.

Further Details.

AHMEDABAD, July 29th.

The downpour of the past six days shows no signs of intermission but the high wind is destroying still more houses, 1,855 of which have hitherto collapsed.

The damage is estimated as amounting to over £50,000.

The river has risen 18 feet. Six deaths have been reported, so far.

27 HORSES BURNED.

DEAF AND DUMB WOMAN'S
EFFORTS TO WARN HER
NEIGHBOURS.

Twenty-seven horses were killed in a fire in James Street, Bridgeton, a congested quarter of Glasgow.

A deaf and dumb woman in a top flat had risen shortly after 3 a.m. to put out washing on the back green, when she saw flames rising from the building on the right.

She immediately set about waking the neighbours, but, owing to her infirmity, she could only knock at the doors and explain in dumb show what was happening. Eventually her husband came to the rescue.

When the firemen arrived, the tenants of the houses were streaming into the streets, the women with babies, and the men doing their best to save their household goods. The heat of the fire blistered the furniture in the houses.

GENEVA NAVAL
CONFERENCE.

A DEADLOCK.

JAPAN MAY MEDIATE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GENEVA, July 28th.

After a two hours' meeting the British and American delegates reached a deadlock on the latest British naval proposals submitted by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil on their return from London. The proposals will be published later.

A plenary session has been convened for August 1st, and it is expected this will be the last meeting of the heads of the three delegations.

The main British proposal submitted at today's private meeting of the heads of the three delegations was that the combined tonnage for cruisers, destroyers and submarines below the age limit for replacement should not exceed 200,000 tons for Britain and the United States, and 335,000 tons for Japan.

Joint Communiqué.

LATER.

An official statement on today's developments is contained in a joint communiqué, saying that Mr. Bridgeman communicated the British proposals, the details of which have already been made known, and which, apart from certain modifications, follow the lines of those under consideration at the last meeting of the delegates. It was agreed to hold a plenary sitting on August 1st.

The wording of the foregoing is generally held to indicate that the conference is doomed, and that its failure will be proclaimed on Monday unless the Americans give way in the meantime.

Admiral Saito is reported to have told the Japanese correspondents that the conference was a failure owing to the absence of an Anglo-American agreement.

The British proposals, that each Power retain 25 per cent. of the total tonnage under certain headings in the case of vessels over the age limit. The following were laid down as age limits before being replaced by the new proposals: 10,000-ton cruisers, 18 years.

Other cruisers and destroyers, 16 years.

Submarines, 14 years.

It was further suggested that the following vessels of over 6,000 tons should be retained:

The British Empire, four of the Hawkins type, with 7.5-inch guns, the York, with 8-inch guns, and two of the Emerald class, with 8-inch guns.

The United States, ten of the Omaha type, with 8-inch guns, Japan, four of the Furutaka type, with 8-inch guns.

The general intention of the foregoing is to provide the retention of fully efficient ships not within the 10,000-ton class of 8-inchers, or the contemplated class with a maximum of 6,000 tons and not exceeding 6-inch guns.

The maximum displacement of fleet leaders would be 1,550 tons, and of destroyers 1,500 tons, with a maximum armament of 5-inch guns. Of the total destroyer class of tonnage, it was further proposed, 100 per cent. might be used vessels not exceeding 1,500 tons, but not over 10 per cent. of the total for fleet leaders.

Submarines were to be divided into two classes, one between 1,000 and 1,500 tons and the other up to a maximum of 600 tons, their guns not to exceed 6-inchers.

The maximum submarine tonnage proposed was, for the British Empire and the United States, 90,000, and for Japan 60,000, of which class A is limited to two-thirds of the total.

Except for the restrictions mentioned, the total tonnage could be allocated as each Power thought best for incorporation in a treaty, operating until 1932.

Japanese Navy Minister's Views.

Tokyo, July 29th.

The Navy Minister, speaking to the Press, stated that no solution at Geneva could be obtained unless the total cruiser tonnage was fixed.

He believed, however, that a satisfactory solution would eventually be obtained.

(Continued on next column.)

THE GUATEMALAN
MINISTER.FOUND SHOT THROUGH THE
HEART AT MIDNIGHT.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 29th.

Mr. Francis Colatur, the Guatemalan Minister, was found at midnight in his study in the Legation shot through the heart. He was taken to hospital in a critical condition.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF
EASTERN PORTS.

The Health Bulletin of Far Eastern Ports for the week ending, July 23rd, states:—

Plague.

1 case at Port Said.
7 cases at Bassein.
2 cases at Bombay.
5 cases at Rangoon.

Cholera.

5 cases at Basrah.
1 case at Bassein.
10 cases at Bombay.
11 cases at Calcutta.
33 cases at Madras.
4 cases at Bangkok.
9 cases at Haiphong.
1 case at Tourane.
1 case at Saigon.

Small-pox.

1 case at Aden.
17 cases at Bombay.
11 cases at Calcutta.
6 cases at Madras.
4 cases at Rangoon.
1 case at Vizagapatnam.
2 cases at Sourabaya.
11 cases at Bandjermasin.
1 case at Bangkok.
1 case at Saigon.
2 cases at Nagasaki.

London Not Surprised.

LATER.

The optimism of Sir Austen Chamberlain's guarded statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday was discounted by the unfavourable reception of his speech in Washington and hence the Anglo-American disagreement has not caused any surprise in London, notwithstanding the fact that much store was set on Mr. Gibson's hint regarding amenability to an agreement provided Britain and Japan agreed.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the latest British proposals follow in broad lines the earlier Anglo-Japanese compromise. This is unfortunate, but in nowise tragic. There is no intention of Britain to build more ships than are essential and, even if there is no limitation treaty, there will still be limitation actually.

Referred to Washington.

GENEVA, July 28th.

The American delegation declines to comment on the British proposals which will probably be referred to Washington.

Nevertheless, the proposal limiting the number of 10,000-ton cruisers to 12 and the restrictions respecting total tonnage to be allocated as each Power thinks best is particularly objectionable to the Americans, while the Japanese, though pessimistic, still hope that the Americans will become more accommodating.

Friendliness Maintained.

LONDON, July 29th.

Speaking in the House of Commons, shortly before the news of the Naval deadlock at Geneva had been received, Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasised that the last thing he was willing to contemplate was a failure to reach an agreement or that it should lead to anything like an Anglo-American quarrel, as the friendly attitude had been preserved throughout, and no unfriendly word had been spoken here or at Geneva and no hostile thought expressed.

Sir Austen quoted a statement by Mr. French, chairman of the House representatives' Naval Committee, as an exposition of the British case. Sir Austen Chamberlain said he thought we must look forward to gradual disarmament at a series of conferences rather than to a great dramatic change at a single conference. The British Government thought that delegates with new instructions ought to provide a basis of agreement acceptable to the United States and Japan.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York Press Comment.

New York, July 29th.

While the newspapers during the past few days have been filled with pessimistic headlines regarding the probable outcome of the Geneva Conference, this morning's leaders hope the situation may yet be saved by a mutual spirit of give and take.

The New York World urges President Coolidge to seize the opportunity offered by Mr. Baldwin's visit to Canada to try to reach a personal understanding.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Japan May Mediate.

GENEVA, July 29th.

There is reason to believe that Japan will mediate with a view to an Anglo-American agreement.

LAKE MICHIGAN
DISASTER.TWO EXCURSION BOATS
CAPSIZE AND SINK.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CHICAGO, July 29th.

Two excursion boats have capsized and sank in Lake Michigan. Several persons were drowned, the majority being children.

Twenty-Seven Bodies Recovered.

LATER.

So far 27 bodies have been recovered from Lake Michigan.

It is estimated that nearly 40 have perished, mostly women and children.

The captain and crew of an excursion boat have been arrested.

U.S. COTTON CROP.

RE-DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

KANSAS CITY, July 29th.

The re-discount rate has been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. for the duration of the crop movement.

GREAT POW-WOW OF RED
INDIANS.CHIEFS ARRIVE IN MOTOR
CARS.

With the aim of reconstituting the "six nations" as one Indian people under its own chiefs, so as to be able to go to Ottawa and Washington and demand the fulfilment of treaties with pale faces, hundreds of Ironquills chiefs, sub-chiefs, and headmen have gathered in the Chugawaga Reserve near Lachine, south of Montreal, for a four-days pow-wow.

Important chiefs from the tribal reserves of the United States and Ontario were present, and, in their honour a great festival was prepared by the squaws, who have been busy since daylight baking corn-bread and cooking corn soup and other tribal delicacies.

A feature of today's festivities was the slaughtering of a young bull in the presence of guests in accordance with tradition.

Many of the chiefs arrived from distant parts in motor-cars and were welcomed to Chugawaga by Grand Chief Dominic Two Axes, Chief America Horse, and Chief Peter Canoe.

NIPAH PALM CULTIVATION.

POWERFUL COMPANY FORMED
IN LONDON.

We understand, says the Times of Malay, that the scheme proposed to be established on a commercial footing in Malaya for the cultivation of the Nipah palm for producing power alcohol is now assured of success.

This scheme has for some time been engaging the close attention of certain powerful interests in London and the small band of local ex-Servicemen who ventured on establishing this Nipah plantation in Kuala Selangor are now in the way of reaping a well deserved reward for their undeterred struggle against discouraging odds in the effort to prove the possibilities of such an industry.

The F.M.S. Government was recently induced to assist the effort, and as the scheme defined necessitated a large measure of financial support to render the project a thorough success, the promoters of this new industry have just been advised from London that the Company will be formally constituted in September and that all the capital necessary has been forthcoming.

THE "FRITILLARY."

OXFORD WOMEN'S
MAGAZINE.

The summer number of Fritillary, the magazine of the Oxford Women's Colleges makes no reference to recent arguments on the restriction of women students.

It has, indeed, very little of the parochial flavour of Isis, but is determinedly literary and upholds the theory that University women are losing the austere mathematical bias of their earlier days. The stories and poems are good and show a distinct awareness of modern trends. Literary exercises in the manner of Mr. Aldous Huxley or Miss Gertrude Stein are evidently easily tossed off by the Fritillary staff and its contributors.

Oxford has already provided us with some brilliant women novelists, and the flavour of this magazine suggests that the supply will be maintained.

THE WEEK-END SPORTS.

Tennis, Bowls, Baseball, Football

WEEK-END SPORT.

WHAT IS ON THE CARD.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

[BY "LOOKER ON"]

There appears to be just the usual programme of sport down for this week-end, but the weather prospects for this week-end, though better, are not altogether safe. However, with the departure of the typhoon I think we may hope to see the sports programme carried through.

THE CALENDAR.

The sports calendar for to-day and to-morrow is as under:—

To-day.

Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.

Lawn Bowls League Matches.

Lawn Tennis League Matches.

Hong Kong Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. Club de Recreo, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. 15th Infantry Brigade, Sookunpo, 6.45 p.m.

Launch and Bathing Picnic.

V.R.C. Night Fête, 9 p.m.

To-morrow (Sunday).

Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.

Inter-Departmental Bowls: Prison v. Sanitary Department, Police R.C. ground, 3.30 p.m.

Hong Kong Baseball League: Japanese v. Tigers, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Tennis: University v. St. Peter's Young Men's Club, Pokfulam, 4.30 p.m.

Launch and Bathing Picnic.

The only golfing event is a very interesting one, being the Happy Valley Summer meeting. Particulars of the programme have already appeared. It starts to-day and continues till Monday. The big event will be the Championship of the Valley, which takes place to-morrow, weather and ground permitting, and failing to-morrow it will be played on Monday. If a postponement in the Captain's Cup competition proves necessary this will be played at Fanling on August 6th to 8th.

As usual there are seven matches in the Lawn Bowls, three in Division I. and four in Division II. I do not anticipate that there will be any material changes in connection with the top bracket teams of either Division, but as in last week's games, I should not be at all surprised to see some very close finishes. Comment on the prospects of the Club is given in another column.

In the Lawn Tennis League matches have nearly been completed, but there are still outstanding nine matches in Division "B" and seven in Division "C," a list of which were published last Monday. To-day there are only four matches down for decision. In the "B" Division the K.C.C. meet the University, and the M.B.K. play against the R.E.'s. In Division "C" the K.C.C. are meeting the Craignower C.C. and the R.A.O.C. play the Nippon Club. The "A" Division match, the only one remaining, which was arranged for to-day between the Indian Recreation Club and the United Services Recreation Club, has been called off. I understand because the latter Club cannot manage this date. It has now been fixed for next Saturday. Similarly, the deciding match between the Chinese R.C. and the Club de Recreo for the championship of "B" Division fixed for next Tuesday afternoon has been postponed. It will now be played on the H.K.B.C. ground next Saturday. I was sorry to see the Indians lost last week to the Craignower, and I think it is now almost certain that the Chinese will win the decision, and thus become as last year, champions of all three divisions of the League. The long postponed friendly tennis match between St. Peter's Young Men's Club and the University could not be played last week on account of the weather, but it has now been fixed for to-morrow afternoon, to begin at 4.30 on the Pokfulam ground.

Baseball fans will be well catered for again this week-end. Last evening there was a match between the Japanese and the Chinese, and to-day the Baseball Club meet the Club de Recreo, an interesting game is expected. To-morrow, the

(Continued on next Column.)

GOLF.

PROGRESS OF THE THOUSAND GUINEAS TOURNAMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29th.

The Thousand Guineas professional golf tournament was continued at Leeds, the principal results in the second round being:—

Jack Smith (Wentworth) beat Nabholz, three up and two to play.

H. Jolly (Foxgrove) beat Melhorn, five up and four to play.

Large (St. Helen's) beat Duncan on the 11th green.

Compton beat Tuck (South Staffs), four up and three to play.

Tuck in the first round had beaten Charles Whitcombe on the 20th green.

Japanese will undoubtedly inflict another defeat on the "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.). The fixtures for the second round of the season has now been issued, and will be found in another column. It will be seen that a couple of mid-week postponed matches have been arranged. One is next Wednesday afternoon at the Valley Diamond when the Filipinos meet the "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) at 5.15. The other match will be on Wednesday, August 24th, when "Tigers" play the Filipinos, Monday being August Bank Holiday.

An interesting friendly game has been arranged between the U.S.S. Helena and an All-Hong Kong team. It is to commence at 4 p.m. on Monday there arrives in the Colony by the President Pierce, the All-round Chinese Amateur Athletic Club baseball team of Honolulu, to which team several references have already been made in these columns. In view of this the League matches for the next two week-ends have been fixed to begin at 2.30, thus allowing for games between the visiting team and local teams at 4.30. Next Saturday the visiting team plays the Japanese Club, on Sunday the United States, and on the following week-end the South China A.A. "Dragons" and "Tigers," and the Far Eastern League (Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos, combined).

An interesting football match should be seen to-day at Sookunpo between the Chinese Athletic Association and the 15th Infantry Brigade. There is some excellent talent in the military team, several members of the side having played for the Army at Home, while one of the players has figured in Southampton's team. They are strong in defence, and have a rattling good centre-forward. The Chinese have now won three out of four matches, having beaten the R.A.M.C., the Scots Guards and the Queen's Regiment. The only army team that has beaten them so far has been the Welsh Regiment.

To-night will see the second night of the season at the Victoria Recreation Club. A capital programme includes a Water Polo match between the Army and the Navy, and a Ladies' Race. There will be the usual members' and open races, and the Lyric Orchestra will play during the evening, and for the dancing which follows the prize distribution.

Launch and bathing picnics will figure largely in the out-of-door programme this week-end, provided the weather remains fine. In connection with St. Peter's Young Men's Club what promises to be an enjoyable gala picnic has been arranged for Monday at Clear Water Bay. A capital programme of aquatics will take place.

The Inter-Departmental Bowls competition is being held again this year. It was inaugurated last year, and proved very popular among local Government departmental bowls players. All the matches are being played on the Police Green at Happy Valley, and the opening game of the series is to-morrow, at 3.30 p.m. In the first round the Prison meet the Sanitary Department to-morrow, and then follows every Sunday, in order, the Harbour Department v. Police, the Revenue v. Small Units. Then come the semi-finals and the final, the last match being fixed for Sunday, September 5th. The P.W.D. have drawn a bye, and will meet the winners of the Prison v. Sanitary match in the semi-final. In the event of bad weather the games will be put back a week.

Water Polo is commencing soon, and a final committee meeting is being held next Tuesday at the T.T.C. to make the necessary arrangements. Entries to the League close on Monday.

LAWN BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CLUBS.

There are seven League matches down for decision to-day, three in Division I. and four in Division II. The fixtures are as under:—

Division I.

Craignower C.C. v. Civil Service C.C.

Kowloon C.C. v. Police R.C.

Taikoo R.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.

East Point R.C. v. Craignower C.C.

Club de Recreo v. Taikoo R.C.

Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club v. Kowloon C.C.

Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon R.C.C.

Last week there were some close finishes in all the First Division contests, and judging from the teams meeting to-day more may be expected. Last week two of the First Division matches were won by two shots only, and one by four shots. In Division II things were not so even, except in one instance.

The League positions in Division I. for to-day are not likely to be changed, least of all the top bracket clubs. The Second Division top teams also seem pretty safe, although there is doubt in one instance.

The unbeaten Kowloon Dock team, which had a narrow escape from defeat last week from Craignower who they beat by a 4 shots margin, have no match for to-day, but the second club in Division I, Taikoo R.C. are at home to the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, who lie third. They have only eight points compared to twelve by Taikoo, but have played one match less. This match should be particularly interesting and provide a close struggle. If the Bowling Green Club win they will be relatively in the same position as Taikoo, but with ground advantage, and Championship honours at stake, Taikoo are expected to win.

At Happy Valley, the Craignower C.C. entertain the Civil Service Cricket Club. In League position these teams are much on a par, and there is not much to choose between them. Craignower are just above the Services with six points for nine matches, while their opponents of to-day have four points for seven matches. With ground advantage, Craignower should "manage" to get "home."

The bottom team, Kowloon C.C., are at home to-day to the Police R.C., who last week lost to Taikoo R.C. by two shots only. It will be a close game, and Kowloon have been showing improved form of late, but with the Police standing four places above them in the table, they will be backed to win.

DIVISION II.

East Point R.C. brought off a big victory, with 20 shots margin, against the Yacht Club. To-day they entertain the Craignower second string, and there seems no reason why the East Pointers should not collect a couple more points. East Point are now third in the table with 14 points for ten matches, while the Bowling Green Club have 14 points for nine matches, and Kowloon Cricket Club 16 points for ten matches.

The Portuguese Club will be at home to Taikoo R.C. Last week Taikoo beat the Civil Service by 28 shots, and the Craignower lost to the Second Division leaders to the tune of 20 shots. Taikoo have 12 points for eight matches, and are fourth, while for ten matches the Craignower have six points. Should Taikoo win to-day, and East Point lose the Taikoo Club will go third.

The Yacht Club are at home to the Division leaders, and there is no likelihood of them securing their first win at the latter's expense. Kowloon C.C. if they win to-day will make their position at the head of the Division very secure.

In the remaining match, the Civil Service are at home to Kowloon Bowling Green Club, but despite ground advantage it looks as if the Bowling Green Club will add two further points.

WELL-KNOWN BOXER.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FREDDIE WELSH.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 29th.

The former world's lightweight boxing champion, Freddie Welsh, has been found dead in his room in a hotel.

A "HOODOO" GAME.

RAIN STOPS JAPANESE-FILIPINO BALL COMBAT.

THE FIXTURES FOR WEEK-END.

[BY HONOLULU KID.]

The baseball game between the Japanese and Filipinos seems destined to be a "hoodoo" one. When these two teams met in the early part of July, the game had to be called off on account of rain. They met again yesterday afternoon at the Happy Valley diamond, and after playing three canoes, the clerk of the weather again chose to interfere. A downpour came on just as the Japanese were opening their batting eyes, and the game had to be stopped.

The Japs were in good form and were leading by 6-0 at the end of the second innings.

Angela, the Filipino twirler started out with a rush. He lanned two in the opening frame and Rull at left field pulled off a spectacular back-hand catch.

The Nipponites opened the score in the second stanza after two men had been disposed of. Murata took the lead by a single over centre field, which brought Y. Hashizuma, Koga and Kusano home. S. Hashizuma added to the score with a clear hit over second, and got Murata home. He landed at second but assisted by an error, he galloped home. Honda then sent out an easy fly to Rull, who muffed. Takatomi took up the willow and successfully brought Honda home.

Score by innings:—

Japanese..... 1 2 Total..... 6 6

Filipinos..... 0 0 0

THE WEEK-END GAMES.

To-day the H.K. Baseball Club will play the Recreo and fans will do well not to miss this game. Although neither team are up to the strength of the Japanese or Dragons, they are well matched.

It is hard to predict which outfit will win. The Americans have the advantage of a good pitcher in Cocky, but the Portuguese boys are stronger in team work, and if Remedios could pack little more speed into his deliveries, the Recreo will give the Americans a close battle.

To-morrow the Tigers and Japanese will meet and the result of the game is a foregone conclusion. The Japanese should win.

An All-Hong Kong team will meet the nine from U.S.S. Helena on Monday at 4 p.m. A Royal battle is promised.

SECOND SERIES GAMES.

The following are the second series league games:—

July 31st, Sunday.—Japanese v. Tigers.

August 3rd, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m.—Filipinos v. Dragons (Replay).

August 6th, Saturday, 2.30 p.m.—Hong Kong Baseball Club v. Tigers.

August 7th, Sunday, 2.30 p.m.—Dragons v. Filipinos.

August 13th, Saturday, 2.30 p.m.—Tigers v. Club de Recreo.

August 14th, Sunday, 2.30 p.m.—Hong Kong Baseball v. Dragons.

August 20th, Saturday.—Filipinos v. Club de Recreo.

August 21st, Sunday.—Japanese v. Hong Kong Baseball Club.

August 24th, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m.—Tigers v. Filipinos.

August 27th, Saturday.—Japanese v. Filipinos.

August 28th, Sunday.—Club de Recreo v. Dragons.

September 3rd, Saturday.—Japanese v. Club de Recreo.

September 4th, Sunday.—Tigers v. Dragons.

September 10th, Saturday.—Filipinos v. Tigers.

September 11th, Sunday.—Hong Kong Baseball Club v. Club de Recreo.

September 17th, Saturday.—Hong Kong Baseball Club v. Filipinos.

September 18th, Sunday.—Dragons v. Japanese.

Note:—Unless otherwise stated, all the above games should commence at 4.00 p.m.

* Means Postponed Games.

The games on August 6th, 7th, 13th and 14th are being played at 2.30 p.m. to accommodate the All-Bound Chinese Team from Honolulu who are playing a series of matches in Hong Kong.

FRENCH ATHLETES AND THE OLYMPIAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 29th.

Following the successful launching of a national fund of 500,000 francs, the Olympic Committee has decided that France will participate in the Amsterdam Olympiad.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

The following is the list of matches arranged for to-day:—

"B" Division.

Kowloon C.C. v. University. M.B.K. v. Royal Engineers.

"C" Division.

Kowloon C.C. v. Craignower R.A.O.C. v. Nippon Club.

TO-MORROW.

University v. St. Peter's Young Men's Club, 4.30 p.m.

On account of the indisposition of several Chinese players, the final match for the Shield in the "B" Division between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Club de Recreo, originally fixed for Tuesday next, will now be played on Saturday, August 6th. The venue is the same, namely the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts.

The remaining match in the "A" Division between the Indian Recreation Club and the United Services Recreation Club fixed for to-day, has also been postponed to Saturday, August 6th.

Yesterday's match between the Hong Kong Cricket Club and the South China Athletic Association in the "C" Division could not be finished on account of rain. It will be played next Friday.

HONG DOUBLES.

SHANGHAI FINAL DECIDED.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, represented by Messrs. R. Canavarro and J. N. Ribeiro, on Sunday defeated the Asiatic Petroleum Company, represented by Messrs. N. Leslie and W. Mansel-Smith, in final of the Shanghai Hong Doubles championship by three sets to one. The scores were in favour of the Hong Bank pair—6-4, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

In an exhibition game preceding the Hong Doubles Shanghai, represented by Mr. J. L. Wade and Dr. O. D. Rasmussen, defeated the Shanghai Defence Force represented by Capt. C. G. Carruthers and Capt. Tarleton, in three straight sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL.

CHINESE v. 15th INFANTRY BRIGADE.

THE MILITARY TEAM.

To-day another match in the series of friendly football encounters between the Hong Kong Chinese Athletic Association and military teams will be played at Sookunpo, the kick-off being at 5.45 p.m.

The Chinese line-up is understood to be the same as last week, and their opponents, the 15th Infantry Brigade, may perhaps break the winning vein of the Chinese, who have beaten three out of four military teams.

The 15th Infantry Brigade team will be:—

Goalkeeper: Valdwell (Scots Guards); Sgt. Hooper (Queen's Royal Regt.) (Capt.) and Driver Morrison (R.A.S.C.).

Goalkeepers: Valdwell (Scots Guards), Driver Morrison (R.A.S.C.), Sgt. Hooper (Queen's Royal Regt.), Pte. Stanley (Welch Regt.), Pte. Lacking (Queen's Royal Regt.), Pte. Wright (Northamptonshire Regt.), Pte. Gibbons (Welch Regt.), and Pte. Cole (Welch Regt.).

Several of the team have played for the Army at home, including Sgt. Hooper and Pte. Lacking of the Queen's Royal Regiment.

Driver Morrison has played for Southampton, a first-class professional team.

All the players have distinguished themselves in their Regimental side and many good Army players have had to be left out of this team and probably another brigade eleven will be selected for a future match. A team that has to leave Sgt. Gandy, of the Welsh Regiment, must indeed be a strong one.

The side for to-day appears to be strongest in defence, Sgt. Hooper being a particularly clever player. Wright, at centre-forward, is a sound bustling player, and a hard and sure shot.

The Army team will play in white jerseys.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD.

E. R. T. HOLMES SCORES 113.

LOSERS GAME STRUGGLE.

[BY E. J. BENTLEY.]

At Lord's.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 118 runs.

The best of the University match was left for the third day; and much which had previously been tame could be forgotten, when Oxford fought a forlorn hope with magnificent determination.

Cambridge have now won 43 victories against Oxford's 36, 10 games having been drawn.

This was the seventh University match in which two centuries have been scored, the first time being in 1876 and the last, before the present game, in 1901. In 1899 the feat was accomplished by three players—M. R. Jardine (Oxford) 140, E. C. Stratfield (Cambridge) 118, and V. T. Hill (Oxford) 114.

After Cambridge had declared, leaving Oxford to get 370 runs to win, the drama started.

Oxford began by losing two wickets before a run was scored. The first over, sent down by M. J. Allom, was a maiden. Off the first ball of the second T. C. Longfield got A. M. Crawley caught at the wicket. In the third over Allom knocked P. V. T. Cazalet's off stump out of the ground.

It looked all over then. Oxford had not only a giant score to face, they had also the clock against them, for only by the most fierce order of hitting could they hope to get the runs, even if everything went well with them.

Captain's Great Example.

People settled themselves to see Oxford fall back upon timid defence. But E. R. T. Holmes held other views. He apparently remembered that faint heart never yet won a match. He pinned his faith to attack, and very soon his partner, A. T. Barber, followed his example.

Holmes did not hit with recklessness. He took an over or two to get a sight of the ball. But he scored the first runs of the innings with a free-swinging stroke to leg which reached the boundary "with the speed of thought." After that he seemed to "think in fours."

The Cambridge bowling was good, the wicket had no fault; and the ball travelled over the harder turf far faster than on the previous day. But in spite of all this it said much for the courage of the Oxford batsmen that they made the most of every loose ball.

A single fact can be cited to show how quick an eye Holmes and his partner had for the ball of bad length—the 63 runs which they scored before lunch 44 came from the boundary hits.

They kept up the pace afterwards, and 183 were on the board with the same pair still together.

"Could Oxford pull it off after all?" That was what people were asking without hope of a reply. The rate of scoring was quick enough for the clock to be beaten, but the pace was too good to last. Even devoted Oxford men felt that in their hearts, and after a stirring stand that had lasted two hours and a half Holmes hit a ball into forward short leg's hands.

In the next over Barber was stumped, and nothing remained but some energetic hitting which, in no individual case produced more than 16 runs. But although Oxford lost they went down fighting.

Holmes hit as many as seventeen fours in his innings of 113, which was at once that of a captain and a cricketer.

"The best innings in a varsity match since the war," people were heard saying. Well, it was hardly that. More runs have been made against far better bowling. But considering the dispiriting circumstances in which it was made, his century had a glamour and a touch of the heroic.

Of Barber's batting it is no disparagement to say that it looked just a little crude in comparison with the batting of Holmes.

Barber's crouching stance, his shorter swing, his habit of hitting across the ball, all combined to cause his play to appear cramped and uncertain.

But he, too, hit the ball in many directions with a brave heart. The fine spirit of his innings mattered more than its style.

That much of the bowling and batting was moderate is true. Only in fields were the teams up to the standard of university cricket of the best years.

But Oxford's fight when all seemed over lifted the game from mediocrity after all.

(Continued on next Column.)

CONSTABLE ATHLETE.

DIVE INTO THAMES IN DARK TO RESCUE MAN.

Hearing shouts for help from the Thames while he was walking along Westminster Bridge early one morning, Police Constable Frederick Stone, A Division, saw a man struggling in the water.

He hung off his tunic and helmet and scrambled on the rail of the bridge.

Two women tried to hold him back, but he shook them off and dived into the Thames and reached the man, who was being carried away by the current.

Twice the two men disappeared from the view of onlookers. Then the policeman was seen clinging to the chains at the side of the County Hall, supporting the man, and they were rescued by a police launch.

The man, who was unconscious, was taken to hospital.

Police-constable Stone is one of the best-known young athletes in the Metropolitan Police. He is in the boxing, swimming, and Rugby teams.

Cambridge University.

1st Innings.

E. W. Dawson (Eton and Magdalen), c and b Greenstock..... 18

E. F. Longrigg (Rugby and Pembroke), b McIntosh..... 7

A. K. Judd (St. Paul's and St. Catharine), st. Abell, b Greenstock..... 8

R. W. V. Robins (Highgate and Queen's), b Holmes..... 53

R. H. Cobbold (Eton and Magdalen), l.b.w., b Butterworth..... 3

F. J. Seabrook (Halebury and St. John's), not out..... 51

T. C. Longfield (Aldham and Pembroke), c Nunn, b McIntosh..... 8

R. G. H. Lowe (Westminster and Trinity), b McIntosh..... 3

MR. JAMES WHITE'S
SUICIDE.PRUSSIC ACID AND
CHLOROFORM.

TRAGIC NOTE TO DOCTOR.

In the expensive and tastefully furnished dining-room at Foxhill, near Swindon, Mr. A. L. Forrester, coroner for North Wiltshire, opened the inquest on Mr. James White, the financier, who was found dead in his bedroom at Foxhill.

Foxhill is a palace of silver, every fitting in the house, including the water-pipers in the bathroom and the tape in the servants' quarters, are of silver.

Mr. O. L. Richardson, a solicitor, represented the widow.

The first witness was Major Valentine Stevens Bland, of The Warren, Aldbourne, Wiltshire, who described himself as estate agent for Mr. White and a farmer on his own account. Mr. White's name was James.

Mr. Forrester: Plain James?—Yes.

What was his description? Major Bland paused for some time and then glanced at Mr. Richardson, who replied for him: "A financier, I think."

How News Was Broken. Mr. Forrester: When did you come to know of his death?—About one o'clock on Wednesday.

You were informed by a servant, I suppose?—The head gardener. He came over to me and said, "Do you know Mr. White came last night?" I said, "No, I did not know he was in the place." He said, "Mr. White came last night and he is dead." I came straight away down here. I asked the housekeeper if she had telephoned the police, and a few minutes after I arrived the police arrived.

Mr. Richardson: After you had made certain inquiries you rang up Mr. White's London office just before two o'clock?—I think it would be either half-past one or a quarter to two.

That was the first intimation so far as you know that Mr. White's office had of his death?—Yes, so far as I know. Miss Dora Dore, the housekeeper, said: "We had orders from Mr. White that he would not want his breakfast until about twelve. It was rather unusual, because whatever time he stayed in bed he always had breakfast at 8.30. I saw him in his bedroom the night before. He was standing by the table in his trousers and shirt, without collar or tie." He asked her for some notepaper, which she fetched.

On that occasion Mr. White learnt for the first time that no man slept on the premises and he ordered her (the witness) to see that the footman slept there in future.

Climb Up Ladder. "On Wednesday," Miss Dore said, "we waited until 12.55 p.m. and then, as Mr. White had not come down and did not respond to the footman's knock or to our ringing on the telephone from the pantry, I said we must go up and see what was the matter."

"We knocked for 10 minutes without result and I then tried to open the door, but I could not. I tried to get a key to fit it but failed. I told the footman 'We shall have to force the door open with something.' We got a piece of old iron and tried to lever the door open without success, and we then asked the gardener to fetch a ladder so that we could look in through the window. When the ladder arrived I went up it myself and, pulling down the window, drew back the blind."

"Mr. White was lying on the bed, but did not answer. I scrambled through the window and, walking over to the bed, touched him on the forehead. He was quite cold and seemed to be dead. I went back to the window and called to the footman, 'I believe he is dead. I noticed several bottles on the table, but bottles had been there on previous occasions.'"

Mr. Forrester: Did he have several bottles in his bedroom?—Yes. But I had nothing to do with waiting on him personally. The butler did that. I never went to his bedroom.

Police-Sergeant Hatchman said he was called to the house about 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Producing some bottles he found in the bedroom, Sergeant Hatchman said: "These two" pointing to two small, brown-coloured bottles, "I found on a table beside the bed. The larger one is labelled chloroform; the other had no label. On another table in the bedroom I found this bundle of papers. I found another bottle; this was full, but contained no label. There was a small quantity of dark liquid in two glasses beside the bed."

The next witness was George Francis Crowe, chauffeur to Mr. White, who said on Tuesday he

(Continued on next column.)

LORD DEWAR ON LOVELY
WOMAN.HE "SEES MORE AND MORE
OF HER EVERY YEAR."

LONDON, June 18th.

Lord Dewar, that wonderful old millionaire (perhaps billionaire—many think so), has been saying things again about women. Among his recent epigrams is: "Many a man has been wrecked upon a permanent wave."

"In a woman's smile," he declares, "we find more sublimity than in a sunset, more pathos than on a battlefield, more warmth than in a noonday sun—and more love than words can tell."

Women Orators Gas Their
Audiences.

But he thinks some of the modern dance steps are fantastic. "They make people act as if a beehive had been turned over in the ballroom," he observes. He pays this rather doubtful tribute to the many women orators of the day: "Some electrify their audiences and some gas them."

Other utterances of this shrewd old businessman are: "Love is an island—a particle of emotion entirely surrounded by expenses."

Clothes That Make Women
Break Men.

"When a bachelor flatters himself that he knows a woman—he flatters himself."

"We see more and more of women every year."

"The clothes that make the woman break the man."

"Broadcasting was mentioned in the Bible. Does it not say that Adam gave a spare part that developed into a loud-speaker?"

picked up Mr. White at the office door of Daly's Theatre and had orders to go home to Park-street.

Did you go to Park-street?—No. We had gone less than 200 yards when Mr. White said, "Have you plenty of petrol?" I said, "Yes," and he said, "Very well, we will go on to Foxhill."

Did he seem ordinary?—He seemed the same as he always was.

The butler, William Charles George Williams, was next called. He said that after a meal Mr. White said: "Leave me alone. Do not worry about me, Williams. Leave me alone, everything is all right." Some time later he gave instructions that all the servants except the witness were to go to the theatre at Swindon in his car and at his expense.

Sponge in Hands. Dr. Robert Beatty said when he entered the room where Mr. White was lying it smelt strongly of chloroform.

Mr. Forrester: Did you find a sponge?—There was a sponge between Mr. White's hands close to his face. It was smelling strongly of chloroform and was still wet.

Mr. White was lying on his left side, holding the sponge close to his mouth and nose. On a table beside him lay a chloroform bottle almost half empty.

He subsequently made a post-mortem examination and in his opinion death was due to chloroform poisoning.

Dr. Albert P. Macnamara, a local practitioner and a personal friend of Mr. White, was handed a letter addressed to him in Mr. White's hand-writing. It was written upon the back of an envelope and it ran:

Go easy with me, old man. I am dead—dead from prussic acid. No need to cut any deeper.—JIMMY.

Dr. Macnamara stated that he believed Mr. White had taken medicinal prussic acid and apparently it had not killed him. He had then taken chloroform, which was the cause of his death.

Mr. Richardson: Mr. White was a very highly strung man?—Yes. He was highly nervous.

Mr. Richardson: As you know, he had dealings with large properties involving enormous sums and he had a lot to worry him. Do you consider he was quite a normal man?—No. You can never call that type of genius normal.

Do you think that letter is in the writing of a sane man?—I could not say really.

In your opinion, Mr. White would have been insane when he took his life?—I should think so.

Letter to Widow Unread.

In his summing up, Mr. Forrester said two letters had been left behind by Mr. White, one for his wife and one to Dr. Macnamara. The doctor's letter had been read because it bore on the cause of death, but the letter to his wife did not, and he saw no reason why it should be read. "It is not my property and it is not yours. It is addressed to Mr. White's wife."

After reading the jury returned a verdict that Mr. White met his death by chloroform poisoning self-administered during temporary insanity.

Mr. Forrester: Instead of "temporary insanity" we will say "when insane." There is no temporary about it.

The verdict was entered accordingly.

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Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

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Hong Kong, 27th July, 1927. [5181]

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All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 4th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors: Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 1st August, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGRE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 26th July, 1927. [5187]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 29th.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at at at

at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 1 p.m.

Barometer... 29.55 29.55 29.56

Temperature... 80 77 86

Humidity... 87 85 73

Wind... Calm Calm 88W

Force... 0 0 0

Weather... 0 0 0

Rain... 0.12 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 29th: 81

Lowest open-air Temperature, 29th: 77

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning;

M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 30th to August 5th, 1927.

High Water. Low Water.

Time. Height. Time. Height.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

Day. Date. Day. Date.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

PRINCE LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM NEW YORK

THE Motor Vessel "MALAYAN PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 28th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 3rd August, 1927, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th August, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESS (EAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Consignee Road, Telephone No. 5165. Hong Kong, 26th July, 1927. [5183]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAMOEY" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 2nd August, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 27th July, 1927. [5184]

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S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) due here on or about the 28th Aug.
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S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) due here on or about the 27th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

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[5185]

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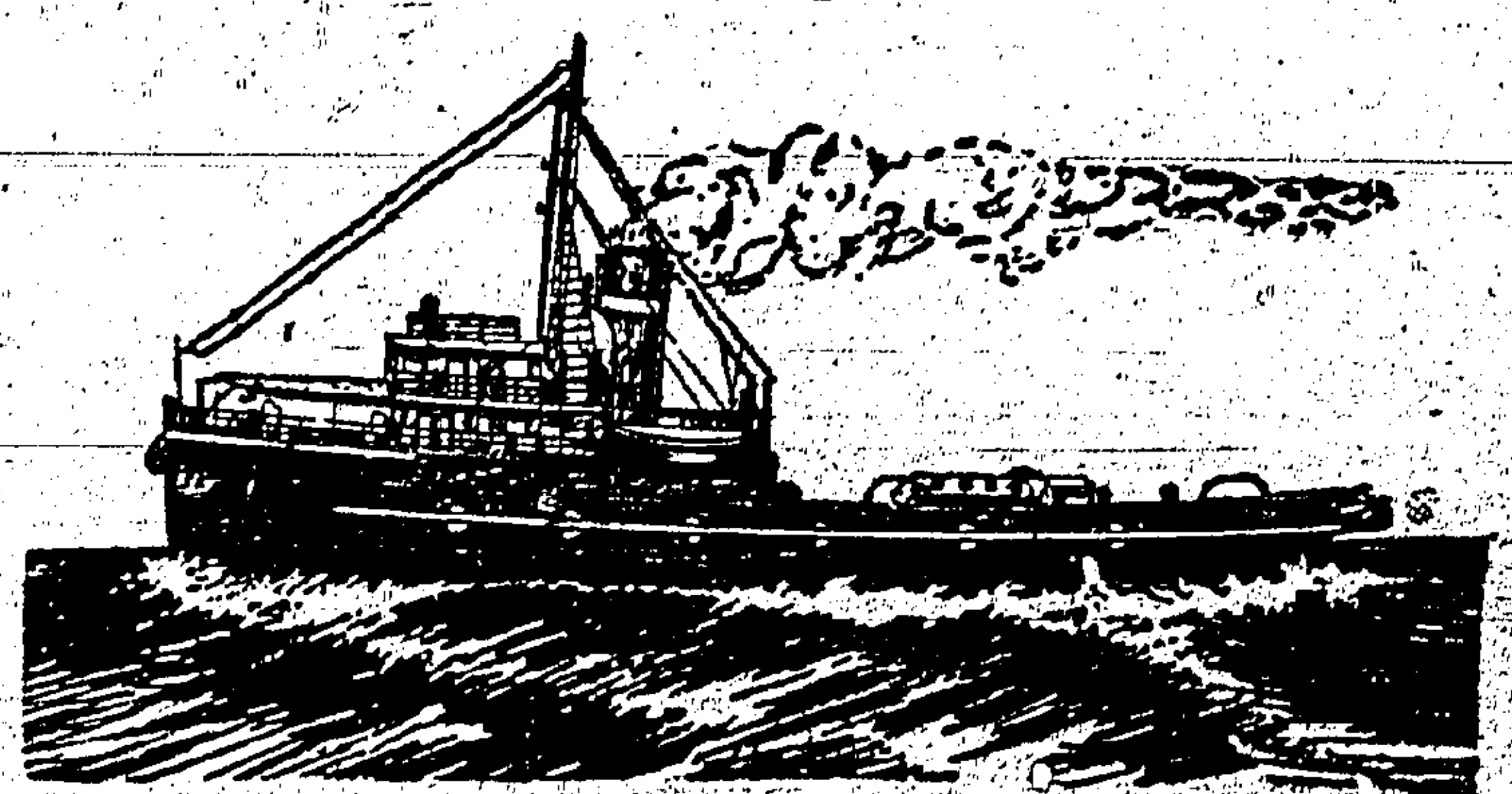
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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 29th.
Bandoeng Maru, Japanese str., 2,489 tons, Capt. N. Suzuki, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan. The latter port she left on July 26th, with soft molasses and sugar, lying at buoy No. A23. Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Huoh Cheng, Chinese str., 1,637 tons, Capt. B. Schreiber, from Saigon, which port she left on July 24th, with a cargo of rice, lying at Stonecutters. Yuen Shing Fat.

Malayan Maru, British motor ship, 3,574 tons, Capt. A. B. W. Sheppard, from New York and Keelung. The latter port she left on July 28th, with 350 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24.—Furness (Far East).
Promise, Norwegian str., 726 tons, Capt. S. Hotvedt, from Canton, lying at Stonecutters.—Karsten, Larsen & Co.

July 29th.
Pai Hui, Chinese str., 1,134 tons, Capt. J. Augustad, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B31.—Kheon Sang.

Hakusan Maru, Japanese str., 6,270 tons, Capt. Yoshitaro Okuno, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 29th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4.—N.Y.K.

Kwong Kong, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman, from Taiching and Swatow, with 700 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Pembrokehire, British str., 4,968 tons, Capt. L. Newing, from Vladivostok and Keelung. The latter port she left on July 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B13.—N.Y.K.

Tjienlin, Dutch str., 3,903 tons, Capt. P. Abba, from Batavia and Balikpapan. The latter port she left on July 28th, with sugar, oil, wax and rattan, amounting to 2,000 tons, lying at buoy No. A6.—J.C.F.L.

Vogelund, German motorship, 7,709 tons, Capt. Christiansen, from Dairen, which port she left on July 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—Jensen & Co.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Achras (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 25th.
Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.
Benlawers (Ben Line), due August 6th.

Calchua (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.
Chenoucaux (M.M.), due August 2nd.

D'Almeida (M.M.), due September 13th.
Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due August 19th.

Devanpha (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 8th.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due August 1st, 10 a.m.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due August 8th.

Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
Fiume-L (Doddwell), due August 13th.

Gotha (N.D.L.), due to-day.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Javanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due August 23rd.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.
Keezun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.

Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.

Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.
Malua (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.
Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 23rd.
Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.

Nagapore (P. & O.), due August 29th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 25th.

Nyanza (P. & O.), due September 14th.
Oldenburg (Hamburg-Amerika Linie), due to-day.

Philactis (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 7th.
Rhezenur (Blue Funnel), due to-day.

Santhia (B.L. & Apcar), due Aug. 10th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.

Tanda (E. & A.), due August 8th.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 3rd.

Thetis (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, SHANGHAI

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT MADISON	Monday, Aug. 1st, 10 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON	Tuesday, Aug. 16th
PRESIDENT MCINLEY	Tuesday, Aug. 30th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Tuesday, Sept. 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Tuesday, Sept. 27th

Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE

SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Aug. 10	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	6 P.M. S.M. Sept. 9
Aug. 18	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 11	6 P.M. S.M. Sept. 12
Aug. 24	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	6 P.M. S.M. Sept. 23
Aug. 30	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 25	6 P.M. S.M. Sept. 27
Sept. 7	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	6 P.M. S.M. Oct. 7
Sept. 13	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 8	6 P.M. S.M. Oct. 11
Sept. 21	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	6 P.M. S.M. Oct. 21
Sept. 27	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 23	6 P.M. S.M. Oct. 28
Oct. 4	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	6 P.M. S.M. Nov. 4
Oct. 11	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 6	6 P.M. S.M. Nov. 8
Oct. 18	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	6 P.M. S.M. Nov. 18
Oct. 25	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 19	6 P.M. S.M. Nov. 22

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE	Wednesday, Aug. 16th
PRESIDENT TAIT	Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GIANT	Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON	Wednesday, Oct. 5th

Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—
 PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—
 GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLK	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE	Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLK	Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Aug. 2nd, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON	Aug. 8th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAIT	Aug. 16th, 6.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).
 Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.

CLEARANCES.

July 29th.
Kathe, for Canton.
Lingnam, for Singapore.
 July 29th.
Arafura, for Manila.
Bandoeng Maru, for Moji.
Cheng Tai, for Bangkok.
Cuprum, for Manila.
Dampit, for Bangkok.
Garbeta, for Shanghai.
Hany Sang, for Swatow.
Huoh Cheng, for Shanghai.
Pembrokehire, for Singapore.
Lai Sang, for Singapore.
Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.
Tai Sze Ma, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Tak Hing, for Amoy.
Tsinroa, for Shanghai.
Times Maru, for Canton.
Yagilang, for Manila.
West Chopala, for Swatow.
Wai Tsang, for San Francisco.
Wing Ho, for Kwang Chow Wan.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

European passengers per s.s. *Hakusan Maru*, for London, via ports on July 30th:—Mr. L. Rodrigues, Mr. Carlos Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. T. O. B. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Mrs. J. Caldeira, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gomes, Mr. A. H. Andersen, Mr. A. Gomes, Miss G. M. Carling, Mrs. A. E. Mockridge, Mr. Wm. J. Dixey.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* (Capt. A. J. Hailey, R.N.R.), will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama on Wednesday, August 3rd, and is due at Vancouver, B.C., on August 21st.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "LAISANG"	Saturday, 30th July, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "YATSHING"	Monday, 1st Aug., at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAI, MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KORE	... "KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 3rd Aug., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "KVONGSANG"	Wednesday, 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "YUENSANG"	Wednesday, 3rd Aug., at Noon
HAIPHONG	... "MINGSANG"	Friday, 5th Aug., at 3 a.m.
SANDAKAN	... "HINSANG"	Friday, 5th Aug., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "HOSANG"	Saturday, 6th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "WASHING"	Sunday, 7th Aug., at 10 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY, SHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	... "KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Aug., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "HOPSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Aug., at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	... "CHIPSING"	Wednesday, 10th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "FOOSHING"	Sunday, 14th Aug., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "FOOSANG"	Wednesday, 17th Aug., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Telephone: Central No. 215. [3]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship	"PEMBROKEHIRE"	(via Oran) 6 p.m., 29th July
Motor Vessel	"GLENOGLE"	(via Oran) 24th August
Motor Vessel	"GLENAGARRY"	(via Oran) 21st September
Motor Vessel	"GLENLUCE"	(via Oran) 19th October

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel	"GLENAGARRY"	Due Hong Kong, 4th August
Motor Vessel	"GLENAPP"	18th August
Motor Vessel	"GLENLUCK"	6th September
Steamship	"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	19th September

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
 s.s. "YANG TSE" ... 5th August

s.s. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 26th July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT	2nd Aug.
AMAZONE	16th Aug.
CHENONORAU	1st July	2nd Aug.	30th Aug.
ATHOS II	29th July	30th Aug.	27th Sept.
DARTAGNAN	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	11th Oct.
PORTHO	26th Aug.	27th Sept.	25th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)
 A Class 1st Class...£ 99. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class...£ 85. 0d. Od.
 Through tickets to London and leading towns of Europe.
 Accommodations reserved in the trains at Marseilles.
 (Sailings subject to alteration without notice.)
 For full Particulars, apply to—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 Telephone: Central 740. 3, Queen's Building.
 CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION. [2]

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU" will sail hence on the 4th AUGUST

208

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

HAIPHONG, MANILA, SANDAKAN, BALIKPAPAN, RABAU, SAMARAI and NOUMEA.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

177 Queen's Building. Tel. C. 1030.

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HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

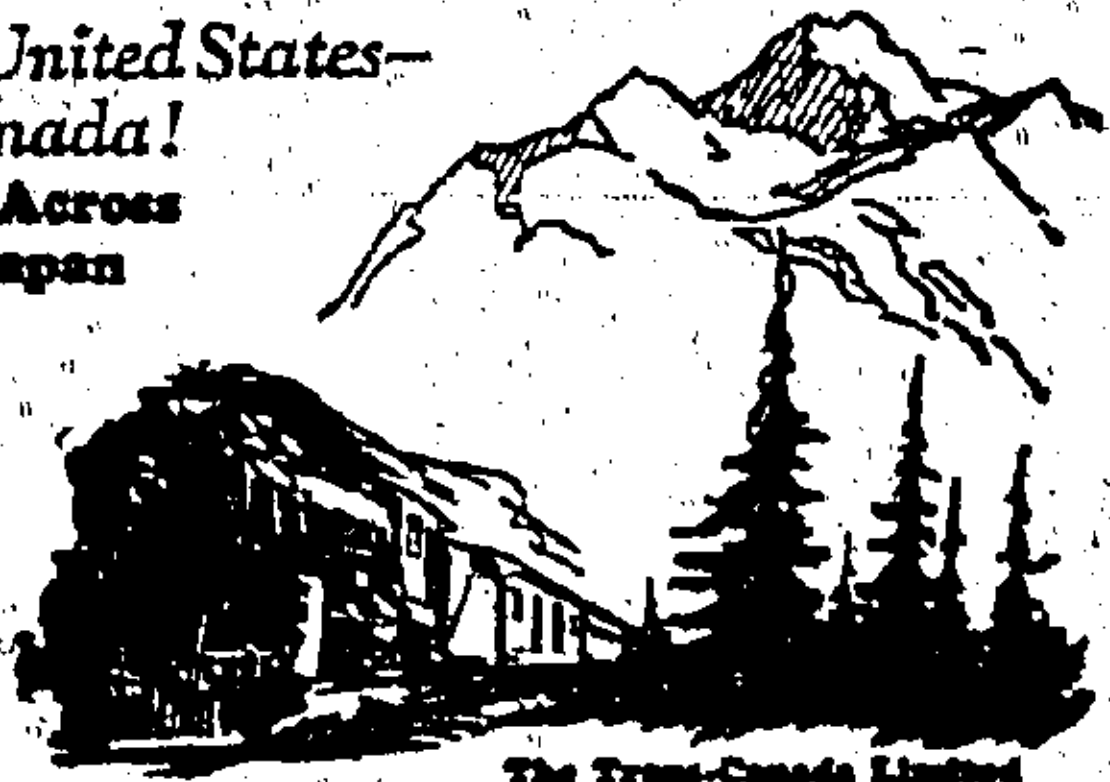
FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

AND RETURN

Shortest, Most Interesting Way to EUROPE

To the United States—
To Canada!
9 Days Across
from Japan



No long drawn out ocean trip but a... sea journey with rail... cool and comfortable! Shortest route across the Pacific... from Japan! Shortest across America! Shortest across the Atlantic! And at each transfer, only a step from steamer to train. Express... Canada. Express of 4 steamships of the Empire of Russia largest and fastest line across the Pacific. 17 days from Hong Kong. 14 days from Shanghai. 9 days from Yokohama. Then, at Vancouver... through the thrilling Canadian Pacific Rockies... Fifty Switzerland in One.

The Atlantic Expresses and Cabin Class Ships sail from Montreal and Quebec, 1,000 sheltered miles on the St. Lawrence... then about 4 days open sea... to Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Queenstown, Cherbourg, Antwerp, Hamburg. This Service, combined with the Pacific Railway and Hotel Services en route... offer you, or members of your family travelling alone... the utmost in comfort and delicious personal attention. All one management... Canadian Pacific.

Let a Canadian Pacific agent or his representative tell you how attractive the through rates are and... how short, comfortable and convenient the route.



Canadian Pacific
The World's
Greatest Travel
System

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES:
\$120, \$115, \$110, \$105, \$100, via SAN FRANCISCO.
\$84.00, \$84.25 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu:
TAIYO MARU ... Friday, 12th Aug., at Noon
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 13th Aug., at Noon
KORU MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Aug., at Noon

*Calls Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 12th Aug., at 11 a.m.
ETANO MARU ... Sunday, 13th Aug., at 11 a.m.
HABUNA MARU ... Monday, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
SEIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th August, at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TATSUNO MARU ... Thursday, 14th Aug.

ALGUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 14th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LYONS MARU ... Friday, 14th Aug.

ALGUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
PENANG MARU ... Monday, 1st Aug.

TOTPOI MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SADO MARU ... Saturday, 30th July

KOKUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Aug.

KATORI MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

LIMA MARU ... Thursday, 13th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

For further information, apply to—

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Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).



HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

SS. "ZOSMA" ... 7th Aug., 1927
SS. "OOSTREK" ... 4th Sept. 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

SS. "OOSTREK" ... 22nd Aug., 1927

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents, York Building

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

SMALL ENTRIES BUT GOOD
CARRIERS.

JAPANESE BEST CONTRIBU-
TORS.

The number of vessels arriving into port during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was small, but freights—both for the Colony and for other ports were good. Japanese vessels were the best contributors.

General cargo landed here was not large, but coal shipments made up the total. There were only 4,055 tons of general merchandise imported, of which, 1,140 tons were carried by three British steamers. The Dutch vessel, Tjialak was the heaviest contributor, having no less than 2,000 tons from Batavia.

Coal shipments were brought by three Japanese vessels and totalled 10,407 tons. The best was 4,100 tons by the S.S. Daifuku Maru from Miike.

Through freights shown on the manifests of six vessels, amounted to 22,237 tons. Of these 7,818 tons were carried by two British steamers. The best return was 6,318 tons on the S.S. Glenamoy, from London and Singapore.

The arrivals and departures during the same period were: British, 3 arrivals and 3 departures; Japanese, 6 arrivals and 6 departures; Dutch, 1 arrival and 3 departures; Chinese, 6 departures; Norwegian, 1 departure; and German, 1 departure.

The Carriers.
S.S. Glenamoy (British) from London and Singapore, 590 tons for Hong Kong and 6,318 tons through.
S.S. Malayu Prince (British) from New York and Keelung, 350 tons for Hong Kong and 1,500 tons through.
S.S. Hai Yang (British) from Singapore and Swatow, 200 tons for Hong Kong.

S.S. Tjialak (Dutch) from Batavia, 2,000 tons for Hong Kong and 5,300 tons through.

S.S. Hakusan Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai, 185 tons for Hong Kong and 3,440 tons through.

S.S. Daifuku Maru (Japanese) from Miike, 4,100 tons coal for Hong Kong and 1,500 tons through.

S.S. Hakai Maru (Japanese) from Karatsu, 4,507 tons coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. Bandoeng Maru (Japanese) from Balikpapan, 750 tons for Hong Kong and 4,178 tons through.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th
MERIDIAN, EAST OF
GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 30th.....	5.53 a.m.	7.05 p.m.
" 31st.....	5.54 "	7.05 "

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

NEW MACAO BOAT UNDER
CONSTRUCTION.

MORE TYPHOON VICTIMS
RECOVERED.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Typhoon's Victims.

Vessels on the Wuchow run report that more bodies are being freed from the wreck of the Canton-Kongmoon tow which sank in Monday's typhoon, the On Lee having sighted no fewer than 30.

New Macao Steamer.

The Kwong Fook Cheong Co., at Cheungshawan, are building a new steamer for the Chuen Chow Co., which, when completed, will be put on the Macao run. This vessel, whose keel was laid last week, is to be 210 feet in length, and will have a speed of 14 knots. It is understood that she will be completed in about eight months.

Liquidation of the Cheong Yue S.S. Co.

Notice has been given in pursuance of Section 189 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, that a general meeting of the members of the Cheong Yue S.S. Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at the office of the liquidator, Chau Yue Teng, China Buildings, 2nd floor, Queen's Road Central, on Monday, August 29th, at noon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them of the winding-up and how the property of the Company was disposed of; and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator; and also determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the liquidator, shall be disposed of.

The "Hydrangea."

The S.S. Hydrangea has resumed her coast ports run, having sailed for Swatow on Thursday evening. This is the first trip she has made on her old run for 18 months, having been running between Hong Kong and Kwang Chow Wan.

Harbour Office Holiday.

Owing to the fact that Monday has been declared a general holiday, the Harbour Department will be closed on that day except for the Entries and Clearance Office, which will be open from 10 a.m. to noon, and Junk Office from 11 a.m. to noon.

Japanese Cruiser.

The Japanese training cruiser Uji, which was in port some time ago in connection with her southern cruise, is again here, being moored at Buoy No. 19. When she came in on Thursday evening the usual salutes were exchanged.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The total number of Asiatic deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 823.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OBYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, Casa Blanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,083	3rd Aug., Noon	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Aug., Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KRYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,936	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	12th Nov.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	25th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"SANTRIA"	7,754	12th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	Manila, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KRYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,083	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,936	20th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	13th Oct.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	25th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Nov.	do.
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"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Colonnade Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
SS. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 14th August

SS. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 26th August

AUSTRALIA
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
SS. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th August

SS. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK
SS. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
SS. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 5th August

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, De Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinda, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nellore, Luderia Bay, Walvis Bay and Malagasc.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone—Central 4791.
23

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

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